The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,977.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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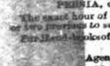
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander E. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1871, at noon.

	June.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Pondicherry	2
„ Karwar	22	„ Madras	4
„ Carwar	24	„ Coconada	5
„ Alleppey	26	„ Visagapatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Colombo	27	„ Coringlipore	8
„ Galle	28	„ False Point	9
„ Negapatam	July 1	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles S. of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to Palghaut on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUNDAVIL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship PENANG, 699 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Nason, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1871.

	June.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSORAH	14
„ Fao	28	„ Bushire	15
„ Gundur	29		
	July.		
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	20
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Linga	5	„ Muscat	23
„ Bushire	7	„ Gundur	25
„ Fao	9	„ Kurrachee	29
			Aug.
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander Potters, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
	of each month,	

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
For Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines at Table.
„ Suez	36	22	8	
„ Port Said	38	24	9-10	
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
„ Malta	45	32	13	
„ Gibraltar	47	33	13	
„ Marseilles	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
Meals with Wine and Attendance	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children of above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay, for GENOA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head Books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 25th May 1871.

LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

[illegible] BETWEEN BOMBAY AND [illegible] CANAL.

[illegible] Company intends to despatch [illegible] as follows, viz.:—

[illegible] despatched [illegible] and the Steamers have [illegible] for a small number of Passengers. The rates for [illegible] include food and table wine [illegible] transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of [illegible] cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton [illegible] charged.

[illegible] RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
[illegible]	£35	£ 7-13
[illegible]	£28	£13- 7
[illegible]	£30	£14- 6
[illegible]	£40	£19- 0

[illegible] for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and [illegible] Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

[illegible] also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between [illegible] and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with [illegible] Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The [illegible]'s Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for [illegible] immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta [illegible]. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste [illegible] shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, [illegible] to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a [illegible] built of variety of beautiful scenery from the [illegible] to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ [illegible] of the Company's fast Steamers are employed on this [illegible] are built expressly for this service, with special re- [illegible] commodation and comfort of passengers, and have [illegible] experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller [illegible] has an extensive choice of picturesque and interest- [illegible] occupying from three days six hours to five days to [illegible] an expense varying from £7 to £12.

[illegible] by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have [illegible] are forwarded by that Company's steamers from [illegible] to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for [illegible] allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess [illegible] exclusive of transit through Egypt, to which the [illegible]'s Agent at Suez will attend.

[illegible] assigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers [illegible] between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway [illegible] and Alexandria.

[illegible] RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

[illegible] £13 | Second Class £9

[illegible] under 10 years of age, Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

[illegible] FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less [illegible] members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 [illegible] Second Class, £7-10 per head.

[illegible] Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class [illegible] weight 100 lbs. per 100 lbs.

[illegible] Rates, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the [illegible] passengers by the P. & O. Co.—First Class, £5; [illegible] £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years of [illegible] Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., and Class 200 lbs., [illegible] per cwt.

[illegible] in connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste [illegible] be booked through from Bombay by the P. & [illegible] the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and [illegible] from the various ports touched at by the steamers of [illegible] India Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible] TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

[illegible] for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, [illegible] and Greek Coasts, shipped by steamers under any Flag [illegible] Egyptian, Chinese, and Italian Ports bound to [illegible] an or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received [illegible] by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and [illegible] their destination by the Company's regular lines of [illegible]

[illegible] particulars, and for freight and passage apply to [illegible] OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION [illegible]

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

[illegible] Ash Lane, June 1871.

[illegible] SHIP CITY OF [illegible] K.—NOTICE.

[illegible] STATEMENT [illegible] AVERAGE in respect [illegible] now to Bombay, having [illegible] ded that the surplus of [illegible] eral Average, as shown [illegible] at our Office, will be [illegible] the Receipts originally [illegible] Consig[illegible]

[illegible] COOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 20th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hudson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government):—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Grand 8 octave Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one handsome Single-built Park Phaeton, by Kimross, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Iron Grey Horse and Harness, &c., at Chinchpogly, behind Upma Cottage.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of E. A. Sessignal, Esq.

The Catalogues and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 19th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings,
10 ditto Grey T. Cloth.
6 ditto Grey Jaconets,
2 Cases T Red Cumbrin.
5 ditto White Madapollams.
3 Bales Twist.
5 Cases Prints.

Hummum Street, 19th June 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF NEW CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close an account—

A remarkably handsome new Miniature Brougham, painted chocolate and lined Drab Silk, Plated Lamps, complete, for one or two Horses.

Ditto Ditto Mail Phaeton painted and lined Green, Plated Lamps, complete, for one or two Horses.

The above are by the celebrated and well-known Builders, Laing and Melvin, Coach-makers to Her Majesty.

AUCTION SALE OF SCREW PILES, &c.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, under instructions of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, SURPLUS MATERIALS remaining after the completion of the Mazagon Pier, consisting of 44 Screw Piles, Caps, Capellis, Pile Machine, and sundry other Stores.

The Sale will take place at Malet Bunder, where the materials are now lying, at 3 P.M. of the above day, and will not be considered final until approved of by the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

N.B.—Twenty-five per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery to be taken within 7 days after the receipt of the approval of the sale by the board, and the purchasers will be required to pay Custom Duty at one per cent. on the value realized.

SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Tools, &c., on the premises of the Girgaum Ice Factory.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Tools, &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, consisting of Plaid, Glass and Crockeryware, and handsomely Carved Furniture, such as Dressing, Dining, Camp, Washing and Round Tables, Couches, Easy, Arm and without Arm Chairs, Cloth Presses, Chest of Drawers, Sideboard, Bookshelf, French Bedstead, Camp Cots, Towel Horse, Clock, Pictures in frames, Argand Lamps, Dressing Glass; a first-rate Rosewood Harmonium, 6 octaves, by Alexandre and Son's, Dispensing and Bathroom Furniture, Reading Books, Cooking Utensils, Tools, such as Bench Vices, Portable Forge, Anvils, Weights, Taps and Dies, Screw Plates, Ratchet Brace, hand Saws, Hammers, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A strong C. Spring Buggy, with a Chesnut Pony, Harness and Lamps complete.

N.B.—The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1871.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of the Stomach, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class..... £13 5s. 6d.
„ „ „ Second Class..... £9 12s. 7d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEHWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Soho Bazaar was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishments, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Incrustation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have wonderful effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of so agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s. s. MOULTAN, from Suez, has brought the Cargo of the following vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. NUBIA, from Southampton, 20th May, 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. DELTA, from Southampton, 13th May, 1871.
„ DANUBE, from Liverpool, 17th May, 1871.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause "WILLIAM FREDERICK NARRAWAY and ROBERT HENRY NESBITT against JOHN BEATTIE, JAMES HOSSACK, DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, and BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA," the CREDITORS of the Firm of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA and COMPANY, late of Gresham House, in the City of London, which Firm is now dissolved, but formerly consisted of Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Bomanjee Pestonjee, are to send by post, prepaid, to Murray Maxwell Johnson, of the firm of Upton, Johnson, Upton, and Budd, of No. 20, Austinfriars, in the said City of London, solicitors of the said William Frederick Narraway and Robert Henry Nesbitt, on or before the 16th October, 1871, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, at his Chambers, situated No. 8, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1871, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 10th day of May, 1871.

H. PRICHARD, Chief Clerk.

UPTONS, JOHNSON, UPTON, and BUDD, 20, Austinfriars, London, Solicitors to the Plaintiffs in the abovementioned Suit.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

No. 5, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS, by Schiedmeyer, of Stutgart.
HARMONIUMS, by C. Rettreiner.
HAND ORGANS, playing 4 and 6 Tunes each.
FANCY DOOR and WINDOW SCREENS, with Flowers and Scenes.
PLATED ICE PITCHERS.
The TRAVELLER'S DRINKING or POCKET CUPS.
FANCY COIR CARRIAGE and DOOR RUGS, bordered.
CASH BOXES, WRITING DESKS.
READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass.

COOKING STOVES—The "VICTORESS" and "MISTRESS" KITCHEN RANGES, suitable for large and small families.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
BLOCK TIN WARE.
CROCKERY WARE—Dinner Service complete, for 12 persons. Prices moderate to close Consignments.
TOILET SETS, complete, in great variety.

NOTICE TO REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.
BEER, STOUT, and WINES.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

AUCTION SALE OF SCREW PILES, &c.—On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, under instructions of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, SURPLUS MATERIALS remaining after the completion of the Mazagon Pier, consisting of 44 Screw Piles, Caps, Capellis, Pile Machine, and sundry other Stores.

The Sale will take place at Malet Bunder, where the materials are now lying, at 3 P.M. of the above day, and will not be considered final until approved of by the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

N.B.—Twenty-five per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery to be taken within 7 days after the receipt of the approval of the sale by the board, and the purchasers will be required to pay Custom Duty at one per cent. on the value realized.

TO BE SOLD, a BREACH-LOADING GUN by W. R. PAPE, Twist Steel Barrels, complete with 250 Cartridges. Price Rs 300.—Apply to

Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

JOHN MOIR AND SON'S CELEBRATED BACON,

In Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 lbs.

J. M. & S. would direct the attention of the Public to the superior quality of this article as supplied by them, and request the favour of their orders through their Provisioners, or Wholesale at their Factory.

56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.
FARM and GARDEN:—GARTHDEE, near ABERDEEN.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use is therefore highly useful and desirable to the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only us antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.,
Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
LONDON.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long ..... seats for 8 persons ..... complete from £145
30 feet long ..... seats for 14 persons ..... complete from £195.
37 feet long ..... seats for 20 persons ..... complete from £245.
43 feet long ..... seats for 30 persons ..... complete from £350.
60 feet long ..... seats for 60 persons ..... complete from £650.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Buff, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Red, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 35, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Rs. 1 (RUPEE ONE) per SHARE, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders only, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

V. J. SUNKERSETT,
LIMJEE JAMSEETJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th June 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, the ADDITIONAL TRAIN leaving KURDUT at 7-45 A.M., NARELat 8.25 A.M., and arriving in BOMBAY at 11-20 A.M., on MONDAY MORNING, will be DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th June 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 300 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871,

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—SEALED TENDERS (marked TENDERS for ASHES) will be received by the undersigned up to 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES now lying at Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 28 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Locomotive Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent G. I. P. R. Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

TO THE RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF POONA.

THE favourable reception accorded to us in Poona, last year, induces us again to OPEN A BRANCH during the ensuing Season.

On the 20TH JUNE we purpose, therefore, opening our

OFFICE IN EAST STREET,

In the premises occupied by us last year, and we hope by giving our best attention to all Orders entrusted to us, to merit a continuance of the support which has been so liberally accorded to us by our numerous Constituents in Poona and the neighbourhood.

The Wines and Spirits will be supplied in Poona at the Bombay Prices, as heretofore.

PAYNE AND CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND POONA.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY WILL BE CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 23RD INSTANT.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, at 5 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1871.

2nd—To elect Directors in the place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., and H. R. Cormack, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th June 1871.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th June 1871.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Bentinck Street, in the Town of Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JUNE NEXT, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing the undermentioned Resolution:—

That the Liquidators be authorised (for the purpose of expediting the conclusion of the winding up, and of avoiding the necessity of a further Call) to perform the following acts:

1. To sell (by inviting Tenders both in Calcutta and Bombay, or otherwise) either all the forfeited and originally unallotted shares, or a corresponding number out of the 6,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 545 Land and Spinning shares closed steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,500	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
40,000	500	40	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1913
12,500	4,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
9,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. T. & China	250 par
47,000	375	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
31,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	1045
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
3,000	150	all	do.	Freire Land & Pier Co. Ld.	155
750	2,000	200	Nil	Mazagon Land	935
4,000	1,000	1,456	Nil	Port Canning	385

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 245
...	£20	199.15.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares 126
...	£2	43.15.0	do.	Do. .....
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,100
...	£10	19.15.0	do.	Do. New Shares 210

CALCUTTA.—14TH JUNE, 1871.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cent. at Rs. 98-12 to 98-14, or 1-4 to 1-2 discount.

3 Years' Debentures, or 4½ per cents. of 1871, at Rs. 104-4.

5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 105-9 and 105-10.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,455.

National Bank shares at Rs. 97.

Brunton's Patent Press Co.'s shares, at Rs. 200.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 220.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 158 to 160.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 17.

Jones, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

Leibenrood, Ensign, 2-24th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.

Weeds, Quartermaster, 18th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.

Rivkes, Captain, 105th Light Infantry, from leave, from England.

Evetts, Cornet, 16th Lancers, to join, from England.

Becke, Captain, Marine Battalion, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

Egerton, Lieutenant, 76th Regiment, to join 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, from Secundrabad.

Ringer, Surgeon, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Nowgong.

Blowers, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Morris, Major, late 4th Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Saugor.

Fraser, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Khundwa.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 17.

Beale, Brigadier-General, Bombay Brigade Staff, from leave, to Deesa.

Pitts, Major, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Kamptee.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 14.)

Establishment, Leave of Absence, 10th June.—Captain R. G. Smyth, R. E., Executive Engineer, second grade, Ramghur Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Appointment.—Captain J. May, Assistant Engineer, first grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Ramghur Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain Smyth, or until further orders.

Transfer.—Mr. H. D. Parsall, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the Third Presidency to the Ramghur Division.

Appointments.—Captain J. P. Steel, R.E., Executive Engineer, third grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, First Presidency Division, to officiate as assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary in this Department.

Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Executive Engineer, third grade, Purneah Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the First Presidency Division.

Mr. H. Joli, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, Burrakur Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Purneah Division.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, attached to the First Presidency Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Burrakur Division.

Transfer, 12th June.—Lieutenant G. Nolan, Executive Engineer, third grade, from the Rajshahye to the Gya Division.

Leave of Absence—Messrs H. Leonard, Superintending Engineer, first grade, and W. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, second grade, Bengal, have each been allowed by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

Notification, 13th June.—Mr. H. Leonard, officiating Chief Engineer, and Secretary in this Department, assumed charge of his office on the 22nd May 1871, before noon.

Notification, Irrigation Establishment, 13th June.—Mr. A. F. Trench is posted to the Soane Circle.

Mr. J. A. Beale, Assistant Engineer, second grade, attached to the Pooree Division, passed in Colloquial Hindustanee on the 10th February 1867.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships "	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 8s. 9d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 16s. 0d to £2 17s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. beg nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Moolan (s)	Babot	Suez, June 4.
17	Nile (s)	Jones	Calcutta, May 3.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	City of Dublin	Masson	Narrakel.
	Sydney Dacres	Mosey	Liverpool.
	T. E. Lemon	Snook	Liverpool.
	Rimado	Hoe	Havre.
	Conflict	Symons	Havre.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cotter	Kurrachee.
18	Juventa	Holme	New York
	Isabella Kerr	Evans	Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
14	Ocean Mail	Watson	Hongkong, April 30.
	Pride of the Port	Foster	San Francisco, Mar. 1.
15	Ava (s)	Gavin	Rangoon, June 6.
	Shelomith	Nacoda	Muscat, May 9.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June			
15	Umvote	... ...	Mauritius.
	Catsburn	... ...	Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

June			
14	Inverdine	... ...	London.
15	Hindostan	... ...	Bordeaux.
	Oriental	... ...	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Royal George, 16 casks hardware, and 75 kegs iron nails, N Chandabhoy.

City of Brussels (s), 2 cases cutlery, Gaddum & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mirwali, 6 bales wall paper, T Abdoolaly & Co.

Strathclyde (s), 1 hhd sherry, and 1 hhd claret, E N Colabawala & Co.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Tanjore, 50 cases rum, 25 cases ginger wine, and 5 cases orange bitter, N Aspanjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Moolan (s), 2 cases English books, Thacker, Vining & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia, 50 bales cotton, V Varria.

Morning Light, 200 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co; 5 bundles myrabolams, S S Nareewala.

Elizabeth Fry, 1 bale cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 95 bales wool, S Vulubdass.

Compta, 53 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 51 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.

Royal Adelaide, 1 bale cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck, & Co.

Sir Charles Napier, 250 bales cotton, A Blaschock & Co; 120 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Queen, 300 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 110 bales cotton R Alladinbhoy; 10 bales cotton, N Woomersey.

Sir John Mandeville, 2,000 bundles cotton yarn, N Manordass; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Chanjee, 200 bales cotton, C. Dhunjeebhoy; 16 cases cotton G. Gorackram.

Mary Stenhouse, 1,700 bales cotton, Rittie, Steuart & Co.

Princes Alexandria, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Ellora (s), 20 bales wool, C. Rustomber.

Sumatra (s), 50 bales wool, H. Gregge; 30 bales wool, V. Ebram & Co; 60 bales wool, S Vulubdass.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s) 85 pieces E. teeth, S. Futtaybhoy; 104 pieces E. teeth, A. Peerbhoy; 35 pieces E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy.

Sumatra (s), 10 bags paper, Behrend Brothers; 10 bales hides, and 1 case coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Index, 3 bags coffee, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 2 cases indigo, and 2 cases cardamoms, M. M. Mistree

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 16 bales cotton, D. C. Pestonjee; 6 bales cotton, E. F. Monsel; 15 chests M. opium, S. Dossabhoy; 12 chests M. opium, H. Bathoopal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 6 chests M. opium, B. Jeanbhoy.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 20	2 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	
China	" 21	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	July 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	June	20	Saturday	September	30
Do	do	27	Do	October	7
Do	July	4	Do	do	14
Do	do	11	Do	do	21
Do	do	18	Do	do	28
Do	do	25	Do	November	4
Do	August	1	Do	do	11
Do	do	8	Do	do	18
Do	do	15	Do	do	25
Do	do	22	Do	December	2
Do	do	29	Do	do	9
Do	September	5	Do	do	16
Do	do	12	Do	do	23
Do	do	19	Do	do	30

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Hay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ..... Rs. 12 0

Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0

Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GIRAUD—HUNTER—June 3rd, at Kolapore, by the Rev. J. Taylor, Byng Thomas Giraud, M.D., British Medical Service, son of the late Lieutenant Byng T. Giraud, Madras Army, to May, second daughter of the late Edward Hunter, Esq., R.N.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASTANET—June 14th, at Calcutta, Shibtollah Lane, No. 34, the wife of A. Castanet, Esq., of a daughter.

EKINS—June 3rd, at Kussowlie, the wife of Major C. C. Ekins, B. S. C., of a son.

WHITLOCK—June 8th, at No. 4, Miller's Road, Bangalore, the wife of J. S. Whitlock, Esq., Civil Engineer, Madras Presidency, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PRINSEP—DURAND—June 15th, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Morewood, Frederick Bruce Prinsep, Captain, 21st Hussars, to Emily Jane, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Durand, R.E., C.B., K.C.S.I.

DEATHS.

BURNETT—June 14th, at Ootacamund, John Harvey, only child of John and Constance Burnett, aged 11 months.

MADDOX—June 14th, at the residence of his grandparent, Mr. John Maddox, Samuel Montgomery, first son of Mr. Samuel Maddox, aged 3 years, deeply and sincerely regretted.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871.

WE are extremely glad to hear that there is now every prospect of the Elphinstone Dock Works being actively pushed forwards. The Government of India has not merely sanctioned the outlay of eight lacs, the sum for which it is estimated that the reclamation of the Elphinstone land estate can be completed, but is willing that 60 lacs more should be spent, at the rate of 20 lacs a year, in constructing the Elphinstone Basin, with a sufficient depth of water for large ships to lie in it, and a deep water channel out to the anchorage. Once this is done, the Elphinstone property will be a really reproductive work of the most valuable kind; and it is manifest that we, who get no benefit from the purchase of the property, ought not to be taxed now to pay for improvements of which others will reap the benefit, and which, when once finished, ought to bring in a very good return on the public money invested in them. The Chamber of Commerce, now that the busy season is over, intends, we believe, to agitate vigorously for the abolition of the obnoxious bunder fees; and we hope that, in the end, we shall get a Port Trust unencumbered by a weight of pressing debts that would be felt to be intolerable by the trade of Bombay.

WE have often had occasion to remark on the inapplicability of many of the laws which govern the highly civilised communities of the West to the debased and lethargic Eastern races. This more especially applies to such laws as deal with crimes based on the indefinable principles of Right and Wrong. To *lie* is not a recognised crime. To *bribe*, or to receive bribes, is an offence severely punished. Yet the greater absolute immorality rests, we think, with the former. Lying, apart from perjury, is quite as hurtful as bribery, in countless cases. The great voice of public opinion formed on the basis of the Christian religion, and strengthened by many institutions raised mostly on that foundation, has decreed that lying shall be repressed by all who consider themselves men of honour and gentlemen. But the man who offers a bribe is not outlawed from the rank of honourable men as is the liar and the thief. We look upon the man who takes a bribe as both a thief and a liar, because he takes what he has no right to take, and because he breaks his given or implied word. Amongst the nations of the East, however, lying and bribery are considered very venial offences indeed, or, in fact, not offences at all. They are part of the warfare of wits in which man is everlastingly engaged. To tell a Hindoo or a Mahomedan that he lies, is simply evidence to him that he has not deceived you; nothing more. He is prodigal of untruths in the hope that with the crowd one may pass which will tell to his advantage. When we receive a petition from a youth of fourteen hot weathers, representing that he has a wife and seven children dying of dropsy, and that he requests one month's leave to tap them, we may smile, but we scarcely believe him. Neither do we pass without some notice the death of our butler's fifth grandmother. Unfortunately the native of the East looks upon bribery as equally lawful to an end as lying. Every European official knows that his head clerk receives some small amount for each petition presented, and that each man, from the peon to the same head clerk, is gratified in a greater or less degree. How is it that we see certain districts greatly sought after by mamlutdars, and which have become almost rewards for long or good service? The pay is no larger, often less, than others; the climate no better, sometimes worse. Why do we see men whose pay amounts to Rs. 10 or 15 a month indifferent to fines? and why are there so many candidates, often men with a small property, for that splendid position and pay? Yet there are many Government officials who receive no larger salaries, but who can spend hundreds of rupees on their defence if tried for bribery.

It is very difficult to obtain a conviction for bribery. Many men who have ferretted out cases in their own departments, and prosecuted the offenders, will acknowledge that fact. There is often no doubt about their *moral* guilt, but they escape on some point of law. The man who has given the bribe, from whom in fact the money has been extorted, is always reluctant to prosecute, or even to give evidence. The harm done does not however rest at the mere extortion. Not only is the money forced from the wretched ryot or other victim, but it is taken in the name of the European superior. The native official represents that his superintendent cannot be expected to take less than a rupee per head. Consequently not only is the original crime of extortion committed, but an innocent man, and one in a responsible position, is compromised in the eyes of the people he endeavours conscientiously to protect. Nay, not only so, but the *prestige*—a word of real significance, in spite of some late opinions—the *prestige* of the whole British Government suffers. The natives may not perhaps think of our Government as worse than their own rulers deceased, but they must consider us quite as bad.

Surely our influence for good rests on more than this, on being, and being known to be, superior to them. It is an old and well-known tale, that of the corruption and lying and bribery which forms part of every native official centre; and we, with this knowledge, are so utterly helpless to influence it! In England it is not easy for any official to extort money, even supposing him to wish to do so. Every man knows that money may not be given to a Government employé, otherwise than as a legal remuneration, without the giver running the risk of prosecution for bribery. Any money given, then, is given at a certain risk, and if accepted the receiver runs an equal risk in law, but greater in reality. The publicity which is given to every case is a powerful agent in ruining the future of any man acting dishonestly, and this is well known. In our own country the class of men to whom bribes are usually offered, and to whom it would occur to extort them, is sure to be ruined should it be discovered. He would be ruined both as to his chance of Government service, and, through the publicity of such investigations, for all chances of employment among honest men.

We need scarcely say that the latter case in no way applies in India. A man who has been convicted of bribery is simply unlucky, nothing more. Money given to a subordinate official in England is simply a recognition of services willingly rendered. A custom-house officer is given a shilling to refrain from wilfully tumbling about the contents of travellers' trunks. It is very rarely that anything taxable passes the custom-house untaxed. The man does his duty and searches the boxes; the money is merely given as an incitement to alacrity on his part, or to secure priority of search. Yet it is a bribe, and its acceptance may be denounced and punished. For one rupee most natives that we have seen of a corresponding class would sell their heads, and for five rupees their souls and bodies. If a bribe of one sovereign were offered to an ordinary custom-house official at home, to facilitate the passage of certain contraband goods through the Customs, he would probably have the giver's goods searched at once and consider himself insulted. Even a bribe of five or six pounds would in most instances, we believe, be refused; it would at any rate be hazardous to offer it. In the old smuggling days, it was well known that almost any coast guardsman could have made his fortune time out of mind had he simply been a little less alert. Some did undoubtedly do so, but there will always be some chaff with the wheat. There was many a hard fight between the preventive service and the smugglers, and many lives were lost, though each individual gauger or mere watchman knew well enough that he might have made the equal of his year's pay in one night. It was a matter of taking a little less trouble in the search, or suffering himself to be decoyed away. No proof could have been found; the fact even need never have been known. In India, we know that no one class of men extort or receive bribes. All and every class of native official, from the mamlutdar to the office sweeper, take their little "dustoorie." Now, as the law stands, bribery or extortion is very difficult to prove. It is possible often to prove that a bribe was received, but not that it was extorted. The line is too fine between the two. This point is the great stumbling-block in the way of suppressing bribery. Let it be proved that a bribe has been *received*, or say *money* instead of *bribe*. In that case both the giver and receiver are guilty before the law. But let the proof of *extortion* be clear, and only the recipient of the money is guilty. It is no excuse to say that the recipient only is generally punished in the former case. The fact remains that the giver *can* be punished. There is but a small division between the possible and the probable. You can be punished, and you will be punished, can easily be made interchangeable to a brainless animal such as the ordinary ryot.

The present law against bribery is a great agent for the protection of those who receive bribes. When two people are threatened and warned against the perpetration of any crime, the obvious way out of the difficulty is for the two to coalesce. When one is threatened and warned, he is quite safe as long as he can induce another to participate. In almost every case the money is extorted either by threats or by promises. Once gained, the giver is, in the eye of the law, equally guilty with the receiver, unless the extortion can be proved. An Englishman's sense of his "rights" rebels against any attempt at threat or extortion. To a demand for money, unless supported by proofs in writing and obviously conferring authority, he would probably reply that he would see the extortioner d——d first, and then he wouldn't give him a farthing.

Now we cannot help thinking that, were the law so altered that it would be to the interest of the victim to complain, there would be a considerable diminution of the offence. Once let it be well known that under no circumstances would a man be punished for offering a bribe, but that the receiver would invariably be heavily sentenced, we think the problem would be near solution. Even in a case of *bonâ fide* bribery the power which would be in the briber's hands of breaking faith at any time would do much to deter the acceptance of the money. There might be a few cases of false prosecution, but let the agent in such a case be visited heavily. But they would be few, considering the number of cases that now escape scot-free.

To sum up. At present, as the law stands, the briber and bribee are both guilty. Make the bribee only guilty. The result is that the receipt of money at once becomes hazardous. The great majority of persons who give money, or any other kind of bribe, do not not do so of their own free will, but under fear of some harm to be done to them. They only know that the ways of the Sirkar are mysterious, and that what the official says is probably true. He must know more about it than they. Men who have examined such cases before they are taken into court know only too well the childish helplessness and utter bewilderment of the wretched ryot. There may be two in a thousand who bribe with intent to gain some end of their own, but they are *vari nantes in gurgite vasto* of ignorance and imbecility. The law is made for men whose power of judgment on the point in question is equal. The law is applied to men of whom one has specially trained himself to evade it, and the other is a creature who, and whose ancestors, have been accustomed to no law but that of force, and who knows no influence but that of fear. And the mass of men in England wonder that these creatures who merely *exist* are not happy under laws which apply to one of the most highly civilised nations in the world.

A CORRESPONDENT assures us the Secretary of State has not refused to appoint a fourth barrister Judge to the Bombay High Court, but has left the Government of India to decide the matter. Our information was given on excellent authority; but we shall be rejoiced to learn that it was incorrect. The Government ought to be able to show some specially good reason for its decision, if it reject the recommendation of the whole Bench of Judges and the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay.

A MEMORIAL has been drawn up, and is now in circulation among shipmasters and others interested in the shipping trade, praying Government to stop building the new lighthouse midway on the Prongs, where it will be useless or even misleading, and to build instead a lighthouse at the extremity of the reef. It is urged that, with one light at the end of the Prongs and Kennery light opposite, marking the entrance to the harbour, there would be no necessity for keeping up either the outer or the inner light ship.

A CORRESPONDENT, to whom we had applied for information as to the existing prices of grain in the Madak district of the Sholapore collectorate, favours us with the following communication:—

"The annexed rates I have obtained from a very respectable grain merchant who has just come in from Sholapore; and I have tested them by inquiries from minor dealers and consider them to be correct:—

Bajree	14½	Poona seers the rupee.
Jowaree	13½	do.
Gram	13½	do.
Wheat	10½	do.

"Gram is unusually cheap this season (less confirmed by the Government, the administration of the State will be carried on by six special Commissioners—two for Nabha, two for Puttiala, and two for Jhind.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, says the "Bengal Times," has ruled that decent accommodation shall be made in charitable hospitals and dispensaries at all the large stations to receive for treatment sick Europeans who may be destitute of friends or of funds to procure medical aid: and that in all cases of extraordinary expenditure incurred on this account in small hospitals and dispensaries, special allowance will be made by the Government of Bengal for the same.

THE news has reached the "Pioneer" via Calcutta that a few days ago some men were digging in the site of an old building at Cawnpore, when they came upon a stratum of black powder. A man happened to be sitting by smoking his hookah and a spark fell into the excavation. Suddenly there was a "dreadful explosion, which convulsed the whole neighbourhood, killed three persons, and seriously wounded others." The powder, of course, was the remains of "four barrels of gunpowder secreted during the mutiny."

CAPTAIN S. E. ATKINSON, late adjutant of the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, who was deprived of his command owing to the late mutinous conduct of the men of No. 1 company of that corps, has, the "Madras Athenæum" says, petitioned Government to be appointed to the 29th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. He has submitted a certificate from Colonel Cholmeley, late commandant of the 19th, bearing testimony to the valuable assistance rendered by the petitioner as adjutant of the regiment, in which capacity he was said to have kept his commanding officer always informed of what was taking place in the corps.

ON the 7th instant the head-quarters and six companies of the Sappers and Miners, under command of Colonel Maunsel, marched from Roorkee for Chukrata. They had hardly reached Dehra Dhoon after a disagreeable march in a pouring rain all the way, when a telegram from head-quarters ordered the head-quarters and three companies back to Roorkee. The Sappers are expected to form a part of the Army of Exercise to be assembled near Delhi in the winter, and, says the "Pioneer," it is supposed the manœuvre of countermarching them in this weather is to prepare them for the inconveniences of campaigning.

HERE is what the "Friend of India" says regarding the pulling down of the Colonne Vendôme:—"There is something theatrical on a magnificent scale in the accounts of the English press of the fall of the column of Vendôme. No body, at any rate, need regret that piece of Vandalism. Nobody who has read intelligently Carlyle's bitter words on King Hudson's statue, and who abhors Napoleonism, will be likely to do so. The destruction of the palaces is sad enough, but France in her madness has not done badly in throwing down the idol that has done so much to ruin her. The act has the same meaning as the destruction of the Bastille."

AN intelligent Bengali Baboo, it appears, has undertaken to give his countrymen an idea of London by writing a book, the "London Rahasya,' the materials for which he professes to have obtained from the "Mysteries of London"—Reynolds's notorious compilation we presume. "He seems to have taken great pains," the "Bengalee" tells us, "in making his book delightful to all, and deserves public support." In his enlightened opinion "they err who say that the 'Mysteries of London' ought not to be read. He advises these men to go through all the volumes, for he is sure they will then change their opinion and come to the conclusion that the book is ful of moral lessons and that there is nothing objectionable in it."

THE ruins of the Residency House at Lucknow are, the "Indian Mirror" understands, infested by wolves. A gentleman going to take an evening walk unarmed into the splendid compound of Baily Guards is not always safe. A certain Mr. Rees was attacked the other evening by a pack of wolves just at dusk while he was walking amidst the ruins. He climbed up a broken wall, and was followed by one of the animals. He had, however, the presence of mind to draw out a few bricks from one of the walls and strike straight in the face of the beast. Mr. Rees tried to raise a hue and cry, and bawled as loud as he could. His cries brought in a number of the grass-cutters who were working at some distance, and the animals were driven off.

THE "Spectator," May 20, on the Army Bill debates—

"On Thursday night Colonel Anson opened the ball with a still more plausible case. Rich officers do not like India,—dancing there is so hot. So when a regiment is ordered to India, rich officers pay poor officers as substitutes, and remain at home in comfort. The bill prohibits such payments, and Colonel Anson thinks that hard, particularly on men with bad livers. The answer is clear. It would be hard on the rich, but the officers of the future will be the educated poor, who will like India, where they get double pay, opportunities, and active service. Such an officer with a bad liver will exchange into another home regiment. It is quite impossible for the State, while buying up vested interests, to allow new vested interests to grow up. The officers of the future will not be the proprietors of the army, but the Queen's servants, bound to do as they are bid, or resign the service. Talk about French indiscipline! If our officers were not a hundred times as good as our discipline compels them to be, the army would be a mob in a week."

SOME time ago we ("Englishman") discovered, in the course of our reading, an ancient Darwin. We now give our readers a passage from Jahangir's Memoirs, from which it will be seen that the Siamese twins who a few years ago caused such a sensation in England were not the first of their kind. Among the events of 1617 A.D., Jahangir says—"The newswriters of Kashmir reported to me that the wife of a silk-merchant had given birth to female twins who had already cut their teeth. They were grown together from the shoulders to the waist, but the hands, arms, and feet of each were free. They lived for some time and then died." The last sentence is not quite so satisfactory as it might have been, and we think Jahangir might have told us how long the poor twins lived; but the story serves our purpose of illustrating the wise saying that there is nothing new under the sun.

WITH reference to the recent great fires in Srinugger a correspondent of the Punjab paper writes that when a fire does chance to break out the means taken to prevent are such as almost to ensure further mischief. The houses flare up like tinder, and when the blaze is big enough the troops in the Cashmere service are let loose like a lot of fiends on the scene, and as they are all athirst for plunder it generally happens that they set double the number of houses on fire. The general appearance of these Cashmere sepoys is described as like a set of marauders. They have had no pay for years, and are badly clad, and terribly depraved. This account is just what Knight says in his "Cashmere and Thibet." He states that their pay was so much in arrears that they were led every now and then against some new corner of the country to plunder and rob under pretence of putting down disturbances on the frontier.

THE "Englishman" says the last Report of the Officiating Superintendent, Mr. Clarke, on the Botanical Gardens contains some interesting information on the subject of the nettles of Bengal, an order which includes many valuable fibre-producing plants. Fourteen species, all of which are plentiful in the jungles of Lower Sikkim, have been selected for trial. Of these several seem to promise well; but the merits of one species deserve special notice. This is the *Villebrunea appendiculata*, of which small samples have been prepared by the head gardener at Rangbi. In fineness and whiteness the fibre is said to surpass that of the rhea, and is well known to the natives, who use it for bow strings, as the most powerful of all the indigenous fibres. It possesses one signal advantage over the rhea in the facility with which it can be cleared of cellular tissue. How far it is susceptible of economical culture, remains to be seen.

Two large Blue book have been issued containing returns moved for by Mr. Gladstone in July, 1866, relating to the accounts of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom in each financial year from the year 1688 to the present time. The first part of this return occupies 479 pages, and the second 733 pages. The object of the compilation is stated to be "to exhibit as far as possible a full, and, indeed, exhaustive account of the financial progress of this country during the whole period of its constitutional history." The cause of so long a time having elapsed between the return being called for and its completion and issue is explained to have been that the greater portion of it has been prepared by one public officer, Mr. Chisholm, Warden of the Standards, Board of Trade, and written with his own hands; the task of correcting and revising every page of the printed proofs having also been performed by that gentleman.

THE "Illustrated London News:"—

"Chief Justice Bovill requests that the press will make no observations upon the Tichborne case until it shall be over, and all respectable journalists will of course obey his Lordship, if not to the letter, in the spirit of his suggestions. But it cannot affect the interest of the parties to take note, as we are likely to have plenty of opportunity of doing, of the minor incidents of the trial, and especially of its witticisms. The latter have not, hitherto, been very brilliant. I have heard of a sailor who was in the pit of the Adelphi Theatre, and who, reading in the playbill 'An interval of thirty-five years between the second and third acts,' rose, as the drop scene fell at the end of the former, and gravely remarking, 'Very few here present will live to see the finish,' retired from the house. How long the Tichborne case will last, nobody can say, but the Judge has hinted at 'months,' and the counsel at 'years,' and Mr. Hawkins has protested against the trial being again interrupted for the Derby Day in 1872. We have precedent for long judicial investigations. Warren Hastings was arraigned on Feb. 13, 1788, and was acquitted on April 23, 1795. In the way of epigram I do not know that anything has yet been said more neatly than by a country gentleman, a witness, who quietly remarked than even in families there were strong differences of opinion on the subject of this trial, 'My wife is so sure that the claimant is an impostor, and I am so sure that he is not, that we find it more convenient to talk about the weather.' A comedy-writer could not have presented the point more happily."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the "Englishman," mentions that several alligators have come to the River Hooghly this year. "I saw one," he says, "floating down the river opposite Chinsurah on the morning of the 12th June, while I was walking on the Strand. Many of the other inhabitants of the town and the boatmen have also seen alligators in the river during the past week in the vicinity. A Mahomedan, while bathing in the river, was attacked by one of them; but fortunately he evaded its grasp, and escaped unhurt. A very large alligator was caught here in 1838, when Mr. Leycester was the magistrate of Hooghly. That gentleman and the civil and the military authorities of the station paid a very handsome reward to the person who caught it, besides that which is usually paid by Government on such occasions. The body of the animal was preserved by the civil surgeon of Hooghly, and kept for show in the Hooghly College for some time. The magistrate and the police should take immediate steps for the destruction of the animals which now make their appearance."

THE PRONGS LIGHT-HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Fools and children should never see things half done."

MAXIM OF CONFUCIUS.

SIR,—Some one who figures under the *nom de plume* of "Jupiter Pluvius" has been pleased to assail you in the columns of your contemporary, the *Times of India*, for what he calls "impaling" the unfortunate engineer of the Prongs Light-house, while at the same time he proceeds to what may be literally called gibbetting the same individual, who no doubt smiles when he reads the diatribe about, to him, such a very insignificant subject.

When this new Light-house was first proposed, if I remember rightly, that renowned ancient mariner, "Tom Cringle," proposed to stick it on stilts and to clap it down out to sea somewhere near the shoal called "Direction Bank" as a preliminary to the reclamation of that *submarine island* of the sea. This, it is hardly necessary to say, was about the year of money plethora, 1864. Another gentleman suggested that the top of the Neats' Tongue would be a prominent position, while the engineer of the Elphinstone works, I think, suggested the boundary of his bunders as the place where it would be most wanted; and the Municipal Commissioner put in a claim to have the Light-house on the "Awkward Crawfoo." Markets—is it not provoking I never can pronounce the names of those markets properly: couldn't it be made shorter and more euphonious? Amidst so many conflicting opinions then, it will be seen how very difficult it was to fix upon a proper site; and, if the one selected be a few thousand feet from the right position according to the opinions of cynical nautical men, it is not very much to be wondered at. The site selected may be regarded as a very neat compromise. Nautical men are, however, evidently very difficult to please, as if there had not been many ships entering Bombay Harbour long before light-houses were invented: the truth is, these nocturnal luminaries are only required by bad navigators, and one of these days they'll be wanting luminous phosphorescent buoys laid all the way from this to Suez. My opinion is, Sir, that light-houses on a dangerous coast are just like safety lamps in a fiery coal-pit, they are only safe where there is no danger.

The Light-house now being built is, it is generally supposed, only an experiment, and if the engineer and others are not quite satisfied with the job when finished it can then be easily removed—the cost of the experiment will be only a few lacs, "a mere flea-bite," to use the elegant and expressive phrase of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. And the engineer's reticence in not replying to adverse criticism may only be an indication that he has not quite made up his mind as to how the removal will be effected. Perhaps he intends to add to his great renown by putting it on wheels and shifting it to the end of the Prongs, as was done with a precisely similar *structure about 25 years ago*,* or it may be that the Light-house now building is intended only as one of a line of illuminations to be pushed out gradually further

property, but it is uncertain whether or not this measure will be carried out at present.

Like the past year, drought has commenced, and it is matter of doubt whether the cultivation will be favourable or not. At present in the whole of Afghanistan things are selling at famine prices. In Cabul *atta* is sold at six seers a rupee of Cabul currency, and *jow* at seven and a-half seers a rupee of the Peshawur weight.

The following is a translation of a letter dated 27th May from Atta Mahomed Khan, Khagwanee, British Agent at Cabul, to the officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division :—

Last evening the Amir received a letter dated 21st *Suffar* (corresponding with the 12th May 1871), from Durwaches, from the Commander-in-Chief to the following effect :—

"I reached Durwaches to-day safe with my army, and, after being to-morrow at Imarut, shall arrive at Sebzwar the day after to-morrow, and shall wait the arrival of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan's troops at that place, which, I hope, will join me in two days. Afterwards I shall advance on Herat in company with them. No other information has been received regarding Herat, further than that previously communicated to your Highness. I have already sent Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan and General Futteh Ali Shah with two cavalry regiments with the view of guarding Sebzwar by proceeding one stage the other side of it. Should any portion of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan's army be found coming to Sebzwar, Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan will have to remain in that place with his detachment until my arrival."

In a letter forwarded by the Commander-in-Chief to the Amir with the above communication written by Sirdar Abdool Wahab Khan, from Sebzwar, to the Commander-in-Chief, it is stated that, after taking possession of Herat, Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan having sent out his advance guard, has despatched 2,000 sowars towards Sebzwar, as was reported in previous letter; but only 500 of them have made their appearance in that neighbourhood, and nothing is known regarding the remaining sowars. The Cabul authorities state as follows—

"Notwithstanding the interval of 22 days, no information has been received as yet regarding the conquest of Herat by the enemy or otherwise, further than that reported by a messenger. It is a matter of extreme surprise that neither any of the 3,000 Cabulees in Herat has come to Cabul even by effecting his escape from that place, nor has a report been received from any of the officials. God knows what is going on in Herat, that we cannot obtain a full report regarding its matters."

BOMBAY.

The s. s. Koina, we believe, is likely to be engaged for the transport of provisions to the Laccadives.

Municipal Fines.—In May nearly Rs. 751-6 were recovered on account of municipal fines by the several magistrates of police.

The Criminal Sessions.—The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent will preside at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on Tuesday the 27th inst.

The Poona Native General Library.—His Highness the Chief of Sangloe has presented to the Poona Native General Library the sum of Rs. 300 to purchase new books.

Accident.—Shaik Ahmed Noor Mahomed, while working on board the s.s. City of Brussels, on Friday, sustained severe injuries by a bale of cotton falling on him, and he was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

Arrest of Deserters.—John Roberts and Albert Buckland, belonging to H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, were apprehended on Saturday by Mr. Inspector Raymond at the Carnac Bunder, and were made over to the military authorities.

Dispensary at Joonaghude.—We observe that in February last 467 patients attended the dispensary at Joonaghud. Of these 342 were Hindoos, and the remainder 125 were Musselmans. Of the patients, 250 were males, 95 females, and 122 children.

Fall from a Window.—On Friday evening last a Hindoo girl, aged about eight years, while looking out of a window at Phopulwady, accidentally fell out. She was seriously injured, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she now lies in a precarious state.

Theft of a Gold Ornament.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Gungu, a Bhamtee woman, was charged before the Chief Magistrate with stealing from the person of a child a gold wristlet belonging to Bundoo Succaram. She was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Railway Offence.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mahomed Abba, a fruit seller, was charged before Mr. Showell with wilfully or negligently damaging a level crossing gate at Tardeo, belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. He was convicted and fined ten rupees.

Committed to the Sessions.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday committed Jaffer Hoossein and Acba Hoossein for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing a pair of gold ear ornaments, two gold rings, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 132, belonging to Shaik Ali Lall Shaik.

Arbitrary Conduct of a Rajput.—A correspondent of a native paper states that a Rajput practises great zoolum on the people of the village of Gabheni, belonging to the Gaekwar State, and situate to the south of Sachin. He actually, it is said, burns down people's houses and corn-fields if they do not pay him blackmail.

The Collector of Income-Tax.—The *Bombay Summachar* is responsible for the following :—"We are glad to learn that Mr. Dosaboy Framjee, Collector of Income Tax, is to get an increased salary of Rs. 2,000 from the next month. Looking to the intelligence with which this officer conducts his duties he deserves the promotion."

Judge Manockjee Cursetjee.—It was stated a short time ago that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, was to retire from the Bench in July next, having reached fifty-five years of age. The *Bombay Summachar* now understands that the Government have allowed Mr. Manockjee to remain on the Bench for one year more.

Accident outside the Harbour.—The ship T. E. Lomon, which sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, put back on Saturday afternoon on account of the mate, Mr. Roberts, formerly a Bombay pilot, having been severely injured while fishing the anchor. Such accident would be less rare were this kind of work done before the vessels get far out, more especially at this season of the year when there is a nasty sea running.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Mahadoo Badur. Deceased and another labourer had been engaged in hoisting some planks of wood on the second storey of a house by means of a rope passed through a pulley. He had hoisted two planks up to about fourteen feet, when one of them slipped out of the knot, fell on to the deceased's head, and knocked him down. He was picked up and sent to the hospital, where he died on Saturday. The jury found that the deceased died from inflammation of the brain, the result of a fracture of the vault of the skull occasioned by a plank of wood having accidentally fallen upon him.

Murder of a Child.—Dr. Howlett held an inquest on Friday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of a new-born male child. It appears that on Friday morning about half-past five o'clock, as a policeman was passing along the Boree Bunder road he observed a very bad smell. He went to see where it came from, and he then saw a bundle, on opening which he discovered the body of a child. It was tied up in a piece of gunny bag, and was lying on the gutter by the side of the market road outside the paling of the lines occupied by the native infantry regiment. The child was very much decomposed; the left side of the neck appeared to have been eaten by rats. On account of the extreme state of decomposition of the body, Dr. Grey was unable to determine the cause of death. The inquest has been adjourned for further enquiry till this day.

The Kalidas Elphinstone Society.—The amateurs of this native dramatic company, who in former years have performed with marked success and gained considerable popularity, reappeared at the Grant Road Theatre on Friday evening last in the celebrated melo-drama by Kalidas, entitled "Shakuntala," or the Lost Ring. The house was crowded in all parts, which bore testimony to the good name which the company has acquired. The play abounds in scenes of beauty and thrilling incidents which were vividly depicted on the stage; and it is due to the company to state that the principal actors acquitted themselves creditably in their respective parts. The following are the chief incidents of the play :—The curtain rises upon King Dushyanta's hunting excursion in the forest, when he beholds the beautiful Shakuntala, the daughter of Kanwa, the sage; and he prevails on the damsel to become his wife by a Gandharva marriage, and gives her his ring as the pledge of his troth. Dushyanta returns to his own city, whilst Shakuntala remains in the hermitage of her father. After this Durvasa, the sage, visits the hermitage of Kanwa, but the thoughts of Shakuntala being fixed upon her husband, she hears not of the approach of the sage. And Durvasa curses the damsel, that she shall be forgotten by the man she loves; but after a while he relents and promises that the curses shall be removed as soon as Dushyanta sees the ring. When Shakuntala finds that she is with child, she sets off for the palace of her husband; but on her way she bathes in a sacred pool, and the ring drops from her finger and is lost beneath the waters. When she reaches the palace of the King, his memory departs from him, and he does not own her to be his wife; and her mother comes and carries her away to the groves of Kashyap, where she gives birth to a son, who is named Bharata. Meanwhile, a large fish is caught by a fisherman, and the ring of Dushyanta is found inside the fish, and is carried to the King. Dushyanta sees the ring and remembers the beautiful Shakuntala, who had become his wife by a Gandharva marriage. Upon this the King goes into the jungle and sees the boy Bharata sporting with young lions, not fearing the lioness that gives them suck; his heart yearns towards the lad; and presently he beholds the sorrowing Shakuntala, and recognises her as his wife, and Bharata as his son. He takes Shakuntala and Bharata to pay their homage to the venerable Kashyapa, when the sage pronounces a benediction upon them." The play was followed by "Lo Studio," or the Grecian Statues, representing "Hercules reposing," "Samson carrying away the Gates of Gaza," "David slaying the Lion," &c. Upon the whole, the performance was certainly a successful one.

The Weather at Poona.—The weather still continues cloudy. No rain has, however, fallen within the last two days. It is very cool and pleasant during the day, and still more so at nights.—*Poona Observer.*

THE S. S. COLLINGWOOD.

There was a rumour afloat on Friday and Saturday that the s. s. Collingwood had been drifted down to the Zanzibar Coast by the cyclone which happened in the beginning of May; but nothing has been heard of the vessel, and nautical men attach little importance to the rumour, thinking it very unlikely that she could have drifted to the region of Zanzibar.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
June 11th Sunday	2 28	1 77	2 80
,, 12th Monday	0 21	0 49	0 47
,, 13th Tuesday	0 9	0 0	0 33
,, 14th Wednesday	0 0	0 1	0 0
,, 15th Thursday	0 0	0 0	0 0
,, 16th Friday	0 0	0 1	0 7
,, 17th Saturday	0 10	0 1	0 10
For the week	2 71	2 29	3 97
Previously registered	5 78	5 59	4 86
Grand Total	8 49	7 88	8 83

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL SESSIONS.

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE JUVENTA.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, on behalf of Captain Peter Holme, the master of the British ship Juventa, moved before Sir Charles Sargent in chambers on Friday last, that the case of the Queen vs. Frederick Robert Pearson be heard at an early date before a Special Criminal Sessions. The prisoner, it will be recollected, is charged with attempting to commit mischief by fire to the British ship Juventa, while in Bombay harbour, and has been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, which open on the 27th instant. Mr. Ferguson said the ship was ready to sail, and referred to three Crown cases, which were a precedent for the present application. The learned counsel referred to the evidence of two of the witnesses for the prosecution, and read from an affidavit made by Captain Holme.

Sir Charles Sargent observed that, looking at the evidence, he could not undertake to say there was no evidence of a case which should go to a jury. A Grand Jury would find a true bill if there was reasonable evidence. He could not, however, discharge the witnesses on their recognisances unless supported by authority. He would speak to the Chief Justice about bringing the case on earlier.

On Saturday, in chambers, Sir Charles Sargent intimated that he referred the application to the Chief Justice for his decision. His Lordship thought, however, that it must be by a rule of the Court that the order could be made. Mr. Ferguson was told to renew his application to the Chief Justice.

Later in the day, we learned that a Special Criminal Sessions will be held at the High Court on Wednesday, the 21st inst., for the trial of Pearson, at which Sir Charles Sargent will preside.

THE EXTENSIVE CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

Muthoobalal Mugoondrao, Vithuldas Meghjee, and Meghjee Soonderjee were brought up on Saturday before Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate, and charged with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 72,000, the moneys of the firm of Nuvitidas Purshotumdas, who carry on business in Bombay relating to the temple of Shreenathjee, situate in Marwar.

Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne,) solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; the accused persons were unrepresented.

Mr. Payne said that they had no direct evidence against the third accused, Meghjee Soonderjee, who, when arrested, was found in possession of Rs. 10,000, and this sum, his son stated, he gave to him.

Mr. Superintendent Lockley, who is in charge of the case, said—We have evidence against the son, but not against the accused, who had no guilty knowledge.

The accused Meghjee Soonderjee was then discharged by the magistrate. He was, however, bound over in his own recognizance to appear when required by the Court.

The information of Joshee Ramdas Permanund, which we published in the *Gazette* of Saturday, was then read over to the prisoners by the Clerk of the Court.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Payne whether he wished to examine the informant, or to call any witnesses that day.

Mr. Payne said he intended to call Heeralal Hemraj, the moonim of the firm, but as he was not in Bombay he would first call Mr. Superintendent Lockley, who would materially corroborate the informant's statement.

The Magistrate said that this was not the proper time to take Mr. Lockley's evidence. He would be able to give his evidence completely afterwards.

Mr. Payne then asked the magistrate to postpone the case for some other day.

The Magistrate postponed the case till Monday, the 26th instant.

PROFESSIONAL CASES.

It is a circumstance well known to those who have business at the Small Cause Court, that in the court of the second judge, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, professional gentlemen are usually put to great inconvenience and loss of time in having to wait for their cases until all non-professional cases have been disposed of each day. The matter was brought to His Honor's notice on Saturday by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, who had been waiting in Court from an early hour till half-past 2 P.M.

Mr. Pestonjee—Will your Honor order my case to be called on, as I have been waiting a long while?

The Judge—I must go through the non-professional cases first. That's the rule of the Court.

Mr. Pestonjee—The rule of the other judges is to take professional cases at 12 o'clock. It is a hardship upon professional gentlemen to have to wait in your Honor's court till a late hour.

Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee, Pleader—It is unjust as well to suitors as to professional gentlemen, that they should have to wait until all non-professional cases have been disposed of. The good rule which obtained in Mr. Hore's time, was to hear professional cases first.

The Judge—By the time you have just taken, I should have disposed of three cases!

Mr. Pestonjee—Your Honor is not doing justice to professional gentlemen. Mr. Spencer always takes professional cases at 12 o'clock.

The Judge—Look at the arrears!

Mr. Pestonjee—Mr. Spencer has no arrears.

The Judge—I have none.

Mr. Pestonjee—There are no arrears of cases in Mr. Spencer's court, although he takes professional cases at 12 o'clock.

The Judge—Now, don't interrupt me in my business.

Mr. Pestonjee—I have no wish to interrupt the Court in its work, but I must state that it is a hardship upon professional gentlemen to be sitting in your Honor's court from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and then to go away because their cases cannot be called on. Professional cases demand your consideration.

The Judge—Let there be a settled rule, and I shall be glad to follow it.

Mr. Pestonjee—I believe the rule is that professional cases should be taken at 12 o'clock.

The Judge—There is no such rule. Ever since I have been sitting on the Bench, this has been the practice in my court.

Mr. Pestonjee—The better plan would be to take professional cases first, and then the non-professional cases, so that professional gentlemen may not have to wait all day here.

The Judge—You may apply to the full Court.

Mr. Pestonjee—I fear my case will not be called on to-day.

Mr. Pestonjee here left the Court, and the subject then dropped.

ALPINE ICE.

We are afraid that the experiment of importing Alpine ice to Bombay has not proved so successful as the importers could have desired. The late scarcity of ice in Bombay induced the Rubattino Company to ship 90 tons of Alpine ice at Genoa by the steamer Persia bound to Bombay, but on the arrival of the Persia on Friday her cargo of burrut had dwindled down to four tons! It would be interesting to know the number of pounds landed at the bunder.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read in your valuable paper of this day that the revised list of the Justices for Calcutta is now out. May I know when a similar list for Bombay will be out? Surely there exists much need for such a list for Bombay, as, since two years ago, when the last revised list was published, many of the Justices have left this place for their homes, many of them have died, and some have made themselves incompetent to sit as Justices, by certain acts of theirs.—Yours truly,

Share Bazaar, 17th June. DAMODAR.

THE KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is quite proper that the G. I. P. R. Company have, in consequence of the slack traffic during the rainy season, discontinued, since yesterday, one train out of two running between this and the Jullum station. But I think the movement of the present train is most objectionably timed. According to the altered arrangements, passengers from Bombay to Khamgaum will have to hang on all day long from four o'clock in the morning till half-past eight p.m. at the Jullum station, where there is not the slightest accommodation for any class of passengers, not even a shadow of a "shed," nor a bench, except in the station office. This is indeed too bad, and, I believe, requires immediate change.

My idea is that the train which leaves this at 7-30 p.m. should stop overnight at Jullum as she used to do some time ago, and return with the Bombay mails and passengers in the morning instead of returning quite empty the same evening. By this alteration, passengers from all directions will have equal convenience to run up and down, without adding materially to the cost of the working of the line.

Khamgaum, 16th June. F. D. L.

A NATIVE POLICE INSPECTOR CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

Cawashaw Pestonjee, inspector of the District Police at Broach, has been charged with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 300, before Mr. M. C. Eutee, full power magistrate at Broach, at the prosecution of Mr. Cameron, Superintendent of Police at that station. The hearing of the case was proceeded with on Monday, the 12th instant, when Mr. Branson and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared for the defence. The hearing of the evidence for the prosecution continued for two succeeding days, when Mr. Pestonjee alone conducted the defence. The further hearing of the case has been adjourned till this day (Monday).

Several persons were arrested in the village of Sujode, in Broach, by Mr. Cameron, on suspicion that they were tampering with witnesses in the case. One of them (a Parsee) had been found in possession of a letter from a friend, who asked him to come down to Broach with the witnesses. He was arraigned before Mr. Entee, the magistrate, who kept the letter, and discharged him from custody. Subsequently an application having been made on his behalf, and the Superintendent of Police having no charge to prefer against him, the letter was returned by the magistrate to him. On behalf of the Parsee an application has been presented to the proper authorities, charging Mr. Cameron and his police with criminal trespass, &c., and a notice has also been served upon Mr. Cameron, demanding payment of Rs. 5,000 as damages, and threatening proceedings in default of payment.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

On Saturday last at the Fort Police Court, Dhunjee Chanjee, a Parsee, laid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee, accusing Mahomed Ibrahim Mahomed Issack of criminal trespass and misappropriation of property.

Dhunjee Chanjee said—I am a cooper by profession, and had rented a shop, situated on the Mandavie Road, from Vundravon Vijlal on the 5th March 1869 for a period of five years, under a registered document duly attested by Mahomed Ibrahim Mahomed Issack Cawaray. About six months ago I had occasion to go to Saugor, leaving the shop in charge of my brother, Eduljee Chanjeebhoy. In my absence, as I am informed and verily believe, my brother Eduljee was pressed for rent by my said landlord, Vundravon Vijlal, and as he was unable to meet the demand he closed the shop and put a padlock to the doors about two months ago, and as he had no means to support himself, he went to Sholapore under the protection of my elder brother Bomonjee Chanjee. In his absence, and without his or my consent, the said Mahomed Ibrahim Mahomed Issack, who has attested the lease that I have executed to my landlord, forcibly broke open the padlock of my shop and took possession of my property that was in the shop, and has disposed of the same. He has put another man as his tenant in the shop. I now charge the said Mahomed Ibrahim Mahomed Issack with criminal trespass, and with misappropriation of my property, under the Penal Code, and pray that a summons may be granted against him, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted the application.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Juventa, 1,324 tons, Captain Peter Holme, sailed yesterday for New York with a cargo of 318 bales wool, 700 bales rags, and 15,000 bags linseed.

The ship Isabella Kerr, 1,415 tons, Captain R. Evans, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,456 bales cotton, 156 bags mustard seed, 45 bags rapeseed, 1,000 bags linseed, and 346 bales rags.

The s. s. Kurrachee, Captain A. Cottier, sailed on the 17th instant for Kurrachee with a general cargo. She had as a passengers Mr. Gopal Govind; and besides fifteen deck passengers.

The s. s. Nile, 1,081 tons, Captain G. P. Jones, arrived on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of 7,035 bags of rice, 74 bags arrowroot, 4,633 bags of sugar, and 1,501 bundles of gunny bags. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

DELAY IN DELIVERING JUDGMENTS.

On Thursday, at the High Court, an appeal was heard by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill against a judgment given by the Chief Justice on the 27th of August last in an action arising out of the Bhore Ghaut accident, brought against the G. I. P. Railway Company by Ruttonbaee, the widow of Pallonjee Jeevunjee, a man who was killed in the accident.

The sum claimed in the original action was Rs. 77,500, and the only issue raised in the suit was the question whether the plaintiff was entitled to any and what damages.

The Chief Justice in passing judgment had commented on the evidence of a witness named Bomanjee Palonjee, a son of the deceased, who had been called to speak as to the income of the deceased, and had told a tale about a sum of Rs. 60,000, property of the deceased, which had been spirited away by one of the brothers; and his Lordship, for reasons which he stated, remarked that he did not consider the evidence of this witness deserving of much credit, and that he placed no reliance upon it. His Lordship had also commented upon the circumstances of the deceased, who had only just effected a somewhat difficult passage through the Insolvent Court, observing that he would appear to have been a very improvident and extravagant man, and had indulged in expenditure wholly unwarranted by his means. The Chief Justice thought that under all the circumstances the amount claimed, Rs. 77,500, was quite preposterous. He said he was left a good deal to conjecture, but gave the deceased the benefit of the assumption that his past experience and the Insolvent Court would not have been wholly lost upon him, and, assessing the damages at Rs. 6,500, awarded that amount to be paid by the company.

Mr. Anstey, with whom was Mr. Mayhew, appeared in appeal on Thursday against the judgment of the Chief Justice. The learned counsel opened by commenting on the case generally, and reading extracts from the judgment and from the evidence of the discredited witness Bomanjee Palonjee, after doing which he said he had to represent to their Lordships that the finding of the Chief Justice was altogether bad—it was bad in law, and it was bad in fact. The difficulty of showing it bad in law would be great, unless their Lordships were of opinion, as he trusted they would be, that the evidence of this witness, Bomanjee Palonjee, on the face of it contained nothing to call for unfavourable remark. The Chief Justice, as he himself stated, had had recourse to conjecture in order to supply what the evidence of Bomanjee Palonjee tendered and gave, but which the Court thought fit to discredit. He (Mr. Anstey) said that the evidence did not warrant this severity, and that if it did, the consequence, which his Lordship alleged to Deccan.—*Poona Observer.*

result, did not result, and that authority as well as principle were unfavourable to the course adopted by his Lordship. He (Mr. Anstey) did so humbly and respectfully, for he spoke of a judge who was not present, who was a most learned judge, and who was the Chief Justice of this Court, but he protested against proceeding upon suspicion, impression, or conjecture. It was nothing more than a suspicion which existed in his Lordship's mind that a partnership, at the time to which Bomanjee Jeevunjee's evidence related, existed between him and his father, and he contended that it was not competent for the Court to set up that mere suspicion against positive, direct and above all uncontradicted evidence on oath given by Bomanjee himself. A mere suspicion ought not to be allowed to rest in the judicial mind where there was no evidence to support it, and no evidence whatever was given by the defendants—they only put in the insolvent's petition and schedule to which such frequent reference was made in the judgment, and there ought to have been no recourse to conjecture. Besides there was not a single note against that witness to the effect that he was discredited. If the Chief Justice had expressed the least doubt during the trial, his client would have put the whole of the proceedings in the Insolvent Court before him.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that he did not know that it was a habit of judges to make notes against witnesses whom they did not believe, and that it was no part of a judge's duty to do so.

Mr. Anstey said that to the best of his recollection the Chief Justice had no such doubt at the time, and the difficulty must have suggested itself afterwards to the mind of the Chief Justice. And that, he thought, would be accounted for by the fact of the long interval of six months which had elapsed between the hearing of the case and the delivering of the judgment. The practice of passing decisions half a year, a year, or even two years after the hearing of a case had, he thought, very much to do with the raising of these doubts in the judicial mind. He considered that the judge had not dealt with the question of damages properly, and had not appreciated the measure of damages. Mr. Anstey concluded by asking for increased damages, and said he thought the Chief Justice had introduced an entirely new and erroneous principle for the first time in the estimating of damages.

Mr. Scoble and Mr. Ferguson appeared in support of the decision. Mr. Scoble said the deceased was fifty-three years old, that he was in insolvent circumstances, and that there was no reasonable expectation of the family being benefited to a greater extent than the Chief Justice had taken into consideration when he made a decree giving Rs. 6,500. He also was not aware that judges were in the habit of making a note of the fact when they discredited a witness, and he had only known one judge do that, and that judge on several occasions had found that he made the same note against the evidence of witnesses who gave exactly contradictory evidence. That judge thereupon very wisely determined to discontinue the practice.

The appeal has not yet been decided.

ARGUMENT IN A DACOITY CASE.

At the Mazagon High Court the other day, before Mr. Justice Melvill and Mr. Justice Kemball, an interesting argument was raised by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson regarding the offence of dacoity. The prisoner Hari and nineteen others, making altogether twenty persons, were tried before Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge at Nassick, on a charge of dacoity committed in November last, at a village called Mhasrool, a few miles from Nassick. Five of them pleaded guilty, eight were acquitted, and seven more were found guilty. The five, who pleaded guilty, and the seven who were tried and found guilty, were sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Venayekrao Hurrichund appeared in support of the appeal.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said his first objection was to the charge itself, which was in the following words :—"That they, or some of them, on or about the 29th day of November 1870, at Mhasrool, in the Nassick taluk of the Nassick district, being more than five in number, committed robbery and thereby dacoity, in that they dishonestly took silver and golden ornaments, money, and other property to the value of Rs. 550 from the possession of one Withul, son of Trimbuck, and without his consent, and that they have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session." It was contended that the charge was essentially bad on the face of it, for, being in the alternative ("they or some of them"), it charged no one of them in particular. In the case of Foujdar Roy, 9 W. R. 14, the charge was quashed on the very ground. The High Court of Calcutta in that case (one of the most recent on the subject) declared that every prisoner had a right to know what specific charge he had to answer, which in an alternative one he had not. It was also objected that the charge showed, expressly on the face of it, that neither the offence of dacoity, nor any other criminal offence had been committed. It was conceded that if the Judge had contented himself with saying that they had committed robbery, and thereby dacoity, it would have been enough; but he had gone on to describe how the offence had been committed, and in saying how it had been done, he had shown that no crime whatever had been committed. He had used the word "dishonestly" which did not imply any criminality. Again, he had set out facts which showed that no dacoity whatever was committed; for there was no taking from the person accompanied with violence to the person; the taking was only from the possession. Now, taking a thing from the possession of another without his consent, as contra-distinguished from taking it from his person with violence or threat of violence, is theft; but it is not theft to constitute dacoity. In this consists the chief difference between theft and robbery. As this charge shows expressly on the face of it that no crime has been committed, it is materially different from any other case reported, in which the Court rejected the charge. The cases reported are cases of mere useless surplusage. Here the surplusage showed that no offence has been committed. That being so, the Court had no power to reject it. Another distinction exists between this case and the reported cases as regards the power of the Court to reject irrelevant matter, namely, that this charge contains only *one* single head, as in Foujdar Roy's case, whereas the others contain two or more; and the Court there did no more than adjudge that they had the power of entering the finding on any one of the good heads which the evidence would sustain.

The learned Serjeant then proceeded to show that the evidence of the accomplice (Govindha) was not corroborated. The corroborative evidence consisted of persons in the house attacked, of village muster rolls, sandals found in or near the spot, and possession of stolen property. At the foot of Mr. Coghlan's notes to many of the principal witnesses' testimony he had recorded his opinion of the weight to be given to them. At the foot of the approver's evidence was the following :—

"I note this witness appears to have given his evidence truthfully. He appears an ignorant and rather obtuse man and has a defective utterance, which has made his deposition difficult to take succinctly."

The learned Serjeant contended upon this that Govindha's evidence was worthless, and, therefore, the whole superstructure of evidence fell to the ground with it. For, said he, the truthfulness of testimony depends on two things—namely, on the intellectual faculties and on the moral disposition of a witness; in other words, on the means of knowledge and the proper will or disposition to communicate it. Now if Govindha was an "ignorant" or "obtuse man," not to speak of his utterance, so defective that it was difficult even for the Judge to understand him, he could not, without a perversion of terms and a confusion of ideas, be said to be truthful. In short, it was a contradiction. Of another witness (one of the sandal makers) the Judge appends a note to the effect that he had "lied," and yet, as the learned Serjeant contended, some effect, though in words repudiated, had been given to his testimony. As regards the prisoners Potya and Dhondee he could not, he thought, say a word in their defence, either as to identity or degree of punishment. As regards the rest he laboured to show that they were not identified. For all of them, except Potya and Dhoondee (who had, if sufficiently identified, been guilty of the greatest cruelty), he appealed to the Court for a new trial or a commutation of the sentence. In doing so he commented with great severity on that part of Mr. Coghlan's judgment in which he lays down a rule, by which he is determined (as he says) to act in all cases of dacoity that come before him in Nassick.

Mr. Justice Melvill—We think the objections taken to the charge itself are not tenable. We feel the force of some of these objections: and, probably, if the ancient degree of strictness in pleading had prevailed, we should have felt ourselves bound to yield to them; but that is not so. The ancient system has been relaxed; and the practice in this Court is not to look to form, but to see whether the evidence will support the charge which is really and truly intended. We cannot see that any prejudice has arisen from the supposed defect of not putting in the word "person," and as the evidence supports a charge of dacoity, we cannot yield to any of the objections. It resolves itself, therefore, into a question of identity. On this point, also, we are not dissatisfied. As regards the different degrees of punishment we think that we ought, so far, to review Mr. Coghlan's judgment. In the case of Potya and Dhondee (for reasons already given) we cannot interfere. As regards all the rest their sentence must be commuted; for, although they aided the other two, yet they committed no personal violence, as far as we can see; moreover, they at once gave every assistance by confession and otherwise to the police. We therefore commute the sentence of all (except Potya and Dhondee) to transportation for a term of ten years.

CONTEMPLATED GRAND DURBAR AT POONA.

We understand that a grand durbar will be held by His Excellency the Governor some time in September next, on which occasion all the chieftains of the Southern Mahratha Country, as well as the Sirdars of the Deccan, and other persons of note will be invited. At this durbar, His Excellency the Governor will commemorate the ceremony of presenting those gentlemen with the order of the C. S. I., which her most gracious Majesty the Empress of India have bestowed on them. We believe this will be the last durbar which His Excellency the Governor will hold in the capital of the Deccan.—*Poona Observer.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.

To the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the year ending 31st December 1870.

The delay in forwarding this report chiefly arises from the change in the termination of the official year which was ordered by Government resolution No. 1,028 of 1871, and was notified to me in the month of March last.

In consequence of this change the present report embraces a period of only nine months, namely, from 1st April to 31st December 1870.

In order to institute the usual comparison between the working of the Court during the year under report and the previous year, I have, in the following epitomised tabular statement, added one-third to the actual figures for the nine months ending 31st December 1870, and compared, them when thus increased, with the actual figures for the twelve months ending 31st March 1870. The result is shown as follows :—

	Actual. 1869-70.	Amended 1870.	Increase	Decrease
Suits instituted	28,171	29,006	835	...
Amount litigated ...Rs.	28,31,145	28,31,037	...	88
Cases heard and decided	27,511	28,481	973	...
Suit over Rs. 500...Rs.	1,017	1,088	71	...
Net amount of Fees credited to Government ...Rs.	2,31,893	2,38,893	3,998	...
Expenditure ...Rs.	1,81,737	1,76,641	...	4,896

That is to say, the number of suits instituted has increased, though not largely; amount litigated remains the same within a small fraction. The number of suits under the extended jurisdiction has decidedly increased and the gross amount of fees credited to Government has increased, while the expenditure of the Court has been considerably curtailed.

On the whole, the year under report may be compared, I submit, very favorably with the year 1869-70, which I ventured in my report for that year to term "the most successful year of the Court since its institution."

I regret to observe a slight increase in the number of suits instituted for the recovery of sums not exceeding Rs. 10. The number of such suits in 1869-70 was 2,699. The number in 1870 (altered as before mentioned for the purposes of comparison) would be 2,893. The increase is not great, and will, I hope, be found susceptible of repression.

According to resolutions of Government, Nos. 1,204 and 3,196 of 1870, a sum of Rs. 30,746-13-8 has been invested in Government promissory notes to the amount of Rs. 31,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest to the joint names of the First, Second, and Third Judges of this Court, or any two of them for the time being. The dividends on this sum, Rs. 1,240 per annum, will be an addition to the annual amount credited to Government.

I think it right to mention in this report, although it more properly belongs to the report for the year 1871, an important saving which has been recently effected in the annual expenditure of the Court. The lease of the premises now occupied by the Court and establishment expired on the 31st day of March 1871. The rent paid under that lease was the very large one of Rs. 1,800 per month or Rs. 21,600 per annum. On the expiration of the lease, I suggested that some effort should be made to obtain the premises for Government at a rent more in proportion to what I believe to be their present value, than to the value which was probably assigned to them some years ago when the above mentioned rent was agreed to; I accordingly proposed that, unless the landlord consented to let the premises to Government for Rs. 1,100 per mensem, the Court should be removed to some other building. I am happy to say that the landlord met my suggestion by making the reduction required, and the premises are now held by Government at Rs. 1,100 per mensem. In addition to this reduction, the landlord now undertakes the annual repairs which were previously effected at the expense of Government, so that the actual saving under this head will be considerably more than Rs. 7,400 per annum.

The collection of fees by means of stamps has been in full operation during the year under report. I have not heard of any complaints, such as are not unusual while the public are becoming accustomed to a change like this; and I am not aware that the receipts of the Court have been in any way affected by this measure.

The usual detailed tabular statements are annexed.—I have the honour to be, &c.

J. O'Leary, First Judge.

NEW P. & O. STEAMER.

The new screw steamship Indus, commanded by Captain H. B. Greaves, which has recently been built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company by Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, and engined by Messrs. Denny and Co., of the same place, was taken to Stokes Bay on Thursday, 25th May, for an official trial at the measured mile. She has accommodation for 141 first and 50 second class passengers, and can carry 2,200 tons of cargo. Her leading dimensions are as follow :—Length (for tonnage,) 360ft. 4in.; breadth extreme, 40ft. 4in.; depth from top of floor to spar deck, 34ft. 1in.; register tonnage, 2,205·34; engine-room ditto 1,272·90; gross tonnage, 3,478·24. She is propelled by engines of 500-horse power nominal (indicating a total of 2,365 during the trial), constructed on the compound principle entire, but the main features of which are those of her builders. The result of two runs at the measured mile was as under :—First run, steam, 58lb.; vacuum, 25; revolution of engines, 57½; time, 4 min. 30 sec.; speed, 13·333 knots. Second run, steam, 58lb.; vacuum, 25½; revolutions of engines, 58; time, 4 min. 17 sec.; speed, 14·008 knots. The mean of the two runs showed a speed of 13·670 knots per hour. She had a total weight of coals, stores, &c., on board of 1,147 tons, and her draught of water was 18ft. 4in. forward and 18ft. 9in. aft. The machinery worked throughout the day with the most perfect ease, and the almost entire absence of vibration as the vessel steamed smoothly along was remarked on by all present with satisfaction. She is fitted with all the latest improvements in every department, including Messrs. Benham and Son's patent cooking and heating apparatus, and Messrs. Harfield and Co.'s direct-acting steam wind-lass, the latter of which, as in the recent case of the Khedive steamer, was tested during the trial. The Indus is appointed to leave Southampton on Saturday, the 3rd of June, with the India mails and passengers, after discharging which at Alexandria she will proceed through the canal to Suez and thence to Bombay to take her place on the mail lines in the East.

AN INDIAN PARALLEL TO THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(*Englishman*, June 15.)

The Tichborne Baronetcy Case, now the subject of such intense interest at home, recalls to our mind a somewhat similar case which happened in this part of the world some thirty years ago. We allude to the case of the pretended claimant to the Burdwan *Gaddi*, which at the time created the utmost excitement all over Bengal. The stake then played for was greater by far, for if the Tichborne estates are worth £40,000 per

LATEST TELEGRAM FROM PARIS.

THE following telegram is published in the evening papers of the 26th :—

Outside Paris, May 26, Morning.—The cannonade against Belleville continued feebly during the night, but was vigorously resumed at five o'clock this morning.

At 2 A.M. the fires inside Paris were terribly vivid, lighting up the country for miles round. This seems to have been the culminating point of the conflagration, and to have exhausted the fury of the flames.

All communications with Paris are still cut. The Northern Railway has been repaired during the night. Provision trains intended for the Versailles troops will be permitted to enter Paris to-day, but no one will be allowed to go in.

The German positions at Aubervilliers have been strengthened by three batteries and fresh troops to prevent the escape of the insurgents. The German authorities have permitted the women and children living in the quarters now in flames to leave Paris.

WITH THE ROUGHS AT EPSOM.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

I.—THE NIGHT BEFORE THE RACE.

SLEEP, London, sleep! Thy thieves and rogues are gone out of the glorious city. The old paterfamilias does not need to be so particular about the door being properly locked; the fidgety landlady need not get nervous about the young lodger with his latch-key keeping disreputable hours. The whole lot of dangerous miscreants are supposed to have gone to that solitary and naked hill which for two or three days in the year turns into the most turbulent place in the world.

I wanted to see these people *en masse* in the midst of their greatest activity, and resolved to spend among them the whole of the two forthcoming days and nights. Yet if you were with me, you would be just as much astonished as I at the result at which I have arrived. True that yet only one night is behind me, but during this night I have seen only three bare-footed little boys in custody for having been in the possession of some lettuces their right to which they could not distinctly make out. All the rest, a mass of some three or four thousand of the dirtiest, ugliest, and roughest beings of the earth, are quietly sleeping on the downs and under the stands, or warming themselves around fires, for which they rather liberally use the wood and the palings from the late Mr. Heathcote's estate; while five or six times that number are still flowing in from London, covering with moving, gloomy shadows that wearisome road which is to be crowded to-day with all the vehicles humanity has invented.

I have heard so much of the danger of showing oneself among this set of people in the night-time—either before the race, when they are preparing their battle-helmets, and gob from Scotland-yard the most imposing introduction I could to a certain superintendent. This so far helped me that on my very arrival at Epsom, and when I inquired as to the whereabouts of this gentleman, every one showed me the greatest possible reverence, and a certain sense of magnitude and importance at once took possession of my being. The gentleman to whom I was thus addressed, and whom I met riding from the downs, received me in a manner which would most agreeably have struck any one that has had to do with police officials in other countries. Three times as big and stout as myself, seated upon a capital horse, and invested with all the ensigns of almost unlimited civil power, he had every reason for treating me *du haut de sa grandeur*. Yet the only thing I met with was the utmost imaginable courtesy. Sergeant Wagstaff was at once directed to put on private clothes and to act as my cicerone. From eight in the evening till three next morning he showed me every imaginable corner, from the Epsom police-station to the gipsy booths, from the house of Nell Gwynne and the immense spirit stores of Mr. Mitchell down to those indescribable places where the poor English beggar finds his shelter. He know every bush where these wretched nondescripts were to be found, down to an empty deerhouse on the same Mr. Heathcote's estate.

The barest politeness binds me therefore to begin with the police station, which is quite a poetical little abode. A very clean house, with a little nicely cultivated garden before it, with its flower-beds surrounded with flints, looks quite inviting on to the road. The garden is not very rich with flowers, but I have been invited to come in a month and see how pretty they will be, and how many there will be of them; for they are never planted out until the races are over, an apprehension being obviously entertained for their safety should the horticultural proclivities of the Epsom police manifest themselves earlier in the spring. The station is so small that there are only three cells, which prove quite sufficient all the year round, but which on the Epsom day cause considerable confusion, for sometimes the number of prisoners amounts to seventy or eighty in one day, and although they are on such occasions packed as closely as standing space will allow, great numbers of them have to be conveyed to Kingston, some seven miles out, and to be brought back again on the next morning for examination before the justices.

A party of detectives enter the station almost at the same time as myself, one of them expressing the opinion that "the country was positively improving," for they had been at work for the whole day and could not make out a single case. A sceptical officer retorted, however, that it was not so much on account of "the improvement of the country" as on account of racing going down, and Epsom, consequent on that, not affording so advantageous a field for operations as it did formerly. But the general opinion in the force was, apparently, that neither the country was improving nor that racing was going down, for all of them were quite sure that next day there would be a hard day's work; and I heard one of the officer's push his precautions so far as to decline even to drink a glass of beer, his doctor having said he was likely to get rather bilious during the next few days. Up till the present moment, however, there is absolutely no work for any one of them except to destroy the fires which the poor shoe-blacks and kindred industrials are lighting with wood which does not belong to them, or in guarding the premises of Mr. Mitchell, where I found about half-a-dozen policemen locked up under the Barnard's Stand, in expectation of an attack upon the spiritual property of the proprietor of the Downs Hotel—a property which I wished greatly to estimate, but could not do otherwise than by measuring the space it occupied. The shelves and other accommodation upon which the various bottles were placed were quite full, and on an average half-a-dozen bottles deep. When I was admiring these monstrous preparations in one place only out of hundreds of smaller ones that will have to provide refreshment for the respectable visitors to the Derby, Mr. Mitchell proposed to me to throw a glance on "what has been already done to-day," and conducted me into a smaller compartment where the empty bottles were kept, amounting to 300 dozen. "To-morrow we shall do ten times as much," said he, quite proudly. And the position of those hundreds of people, who probably had been without food all that day, lying around and on the seats of the stand over this establishment, put still more in relief the arrangements taken for the protection of this property.

Close to this monstrous store of intoxicating drinks, under the same Barnard's stand, is a place prepared for those who will not bring the classical hamper with them, and will have to find their dinner. Long common wooden tables and seats were already placed, and the whole of them were covered with people sleeping the most sound sleep that can be imagined after a walk of sixteen miles. Underneath the tables, and all over the place on the bare ground, were lying those who came later, and who had protected themselves from the cold and damp air by nothing but the little bits of rag they had on them or some straw they could gather on the hill. "Those on the table," said a poor wretch to me from whom the expectation of the next day's excitement had taken away all sleep, "are the swells for the betting ring; and underneath the table is our Epsom racecourse casual wards." Shelter is sought everywhere. Even the small round boxes, with the inscription "Pay here," are full of people; in some of them I found two or three boys closely packed in a space not more than three feet in diameter, and sleeping as soundly as the "swells for the betting ring" reposing on the tables upon which the London public were to enjoy their dinner.

Behind the big stand, the long row of booths were all filled with people who to pay for a glass of beer or gin. In these places fires were everywhere lighted; and although in many cases the landlord and landlady had already retired to bed, a number of people were still enjoying the benefit of the improvised fire-place. In one of those booths a curled old landlady kindly addressed us from underneath her blanket, "Well, you can now say you saw Agnes in bed, can't you?" She has a hard day's work before her, and she is having a good rest, so she does not care about those gentlemen present," and the conversation around the fire went on, and the curled old Agnes tried to sleep as smoothly and quietly as though all of them were at home.

In fact, peacefulness on the Downs was something quite astonishing to any one who ever heard the endless talk about Derby's eve or Derby night. Both artists and descriptive writers do their best to render these nights not only interesting but quite sensational. Yet one who saw them this year could not but find them intensely mournful and sad. Not a single sound was to be heard but the bray of donkeys and now and then a pistol shot of some publican, who, having already erected his temporary establishment, wished to show to the "darn'd rascals" that he was not only awake but armed. The poor rough accused of always making a riot would be justified if he had pointed out that, at Epsom Downs at least, noise is not made by him. He sleeps quietly in anticipation of his next day's unthankful and feverish activity, while property is making a noise either in the shape of a braying donkey or of a pistol protecting a donkey.

Where are then the roughs, the pickpockets, abominable creatures who hold our lives in permanent discomfort? I don't know. What I saw was thousands of wretches out of work and ready to endure every imaginable hardship if they could only be sure of getting a piece of bread—a bare piece of bread.

II.—ON THE GREAT DAY.

Although the London roughs preserved their remarkably quiet behaviour the whole of the night before the race, the great day could not dawn, of course, without some sort of row taking place. Scarcely had we left the Downs, when the gipsies found something wrong on the part of the police, and a violent conflict ensued at once between them and a few representatives of the Scotland-yard force. I was at the time writing the previous letter in the mess-room of the Epsom police-station, and could not, therefore, give anything like a faithful account of the battle that took place on the hill. But, according to all probabilities, the victory must have rested with the police, for up till seven in the morning no reinforcement had been asked for at the station, and no wounded policemen had been brought in. The go-ordians of peace and order spoke afterwards of the gipsies as of a set of people who "if they have occasionally a head broken or anything else smashed, are always careful to take it out of the way, so that no one knows it." I have reason to believe that on this occasion too they had something to take out of the way; but no official report has been presented on the subject and no gipsy prisoners brought in. It would appear that speaking generally the fighting aptitudes of the gipsies are speedily deteriorating. Formerly the chances of a success on the part of the police in a gipsy fight were not nearly so great as now-a-days. The spot upon which the Downs Hotel now stands was formerly occupied by the "Rubbing House," where the jockeys assembled to rub their horses on racing occasions. Close to this house, some twenty-seven or twenty-eight years ago, a fight took place between ten policemen, headed by a sergeant, and a formidable party of gipsies; and I was informed by an officer who took part in that battle that there would have been no chance of victory, or even of escape, for the police, but for the old keeper of the Rubbing House, who had two pistols in his possession, and began to fire at the gipsies out of his window. The scene must have been quite romantic, for the wife of the Rubbing-house keeper seems to have also taken part in the affair, loading the pistols of her husband while he was using them, quite in the style of those scenes of the French Revolution, or of the Protestant war on the Continent, which painters have so often selected as subjects for their pictures.

The assertion of the detective who said on the Derby's eve that the "country was decidedly improving" returned once more to my mind. The gipsies no longer fight properly; the roughs are quietly sleeping when every one supposes them to be at the climax of their dark work; and the whole number of prisoners taken into custody on the great day did not exceed forty-four men, against seventy and eighty of olden time. The superintendent was himself quite astonished at such a state of things. "We are positively dropping off this last year or two," said he to me. The list of the charges is not yet made out, however, and although I saw every one of the men locked up, I must defer speaking of them for the present, the more so as I made the acquaintance of a couple of gentlemen of a much more interesting class.

A detective inspector had, at my request, pointed out to me what he called "the greatest thief we have here." A most gentlemanly-looking man he was, dressed more like a quiet professional man of moderate income than what you call a swell. His hair and moustaches were already turned grey—not from advanced age, but from frequent trouble and shaving. The velvet collar of his overcoat, and a flower in the button-hole gave some freshness to his otherwise tired face. This gentleman has been convicted at Paris, Brussels, and Warsaw, and no end of times in London. He never busies himself with small things like watches, brooches, or anything of that kind; he waits till some "gentleman of independent means" gets drunk, whether with or without his assistance, and then possesses himself of the pocket-book. This is his usual way of doing business. He was pointed out to me with all possible precautions, in order that he should not discover my intentions. "And take care," said the inspector to me, "that he does not find out what you are there for. He will knock the head off you if he discovers that you are watching him." In about half an hour I managed to get into conversation with the man. We took a glass of brandy and soda water at the bar in a booth behind Barnard's stand—that double booth which is surrounded by betting men and crammed with people settling their accounts and discussing the forthcoming betting. He never left that booth for a single moment the whole of the race, and an endless number of people came to shake hands with him—all sorts of people, dirty and clean, young and old, betting men, jockeys, and even a well-known comedian. But his most intimate friend seems to be a corpulent Belgian, who said he was eight years a Cuirassier officer in the Belgian army, and had subsequently, through his pas-ion for horses, taken to job-mastering in England. He had several carriages lent out to foreigners for the Derby, and proposed that I should take one for the Oaks. The price was eight guineas during the races, and 30s. a day any other time. His horses and carriages were first-rate, and his taste in all matters connected with horses quite English. He had now been living in this country for fifteen years, and I must say that his English was very perfect, incomparably better than the French of his friend "the great thief." The Belgian seems to have been directed by his friend to entertain me, and I heard even the word "game" whispered with an additional instruction of "but don't hurry." At all events the great man himself spoke but comparatively little to me, only now and then a few indifferent words in a most gentlemanly tone and style; and had it not been for the restless and continual twitching movement of his temples which, so to say, completed his conversation, one could never have formed an unfavourable opinion of the quiet though resolute features of his face. His temples, however, spoke quite unfavourably; and I whispered to you the suggestion that if you were a man with money in your pocket and should find yourself alone in a railway carriage or in some other isolated place with the possessor of these temples, it might be the worse for you.

The cuirassier took good care of me. Every five or ten minutes I had a proposal to "have something to drink," and was really forced to accept within less than two hours' time several glasses of brandy and soda water, and should probably not be able to write at all to-day if, consequent on the immense crowd in the booth, it was not easy for me to be pushed away from my glass and so to lose it, or to say I had finished it. The third of these glasses brought us to a little business talk. The Belgian asked me whether I should not like to buy a diamond pin worth at least £15, and just offered to him for £8. The bargain was most advantageous, "une chose d'occasion," and the whole affair was, of course, whispered in most abrupt sentences. I excused myself by saying I had no money with me; but I insinuated a promise to make arrangements for the transaction before the races were over. The confidence of my Belgian apparently grew stronger and stronger that I was quite a nice fellow. I wonder whether he took me for a piece of "game," or for a man likely to enter into more intimate relations with him? There was nothing in my appearance or in my behaviour to lead him to believe that I was a rich man, so that I am sorry to say I must consent to suppose that he took me for a person likely to join him in business, so far at least as saw and then to buy "des occasions." At all events, a dinner and a bottle of champagne were spoken of as about to be shortly taken by us in common, and now then a word was exchanged with the "great man" with reference to me. He became a little more communicative and spoke too of the forthcoming dinner; but his apparently habitual coldness and reserve does did not give way. In fact, it grew only the more marked when, the races being over, the booth became mere intensely crowded, and the number of policemen in plain clothes increased around us. One of these who saw me on the previous night and who wished probably to render me a service, gave me as he passed by a slight poke in the back, saying, "Talk cards." The cuirassier jumped at him, asking him what he meant, and promising that he would have next time a good lesson for interfering with other people's business. He inquired also whether I knew the man. I of course strongly denied all knowledge of him. But, nevertheless, a feeling of uneasiness was produced, and the dinner project vanished, the "great man" having been unexpectedly called away by a friend on some important business. He hoped to be back soon; but, after having waited for a little while, I preferred to retire, so as not to appear too anxious for the society of my friends. I have an appointment with the cuirassier for the Oaks or for Ascot, where I shall try to improve my acquaintance both with him and the "great man," provided, of course, they do not read what I have written.

AZAMAT-BATUK.

COMMUNIST HUNTING.

THE *Daily News'* correspondent, writing from Paris on May 24, thus describes the barbarity with which communists were denounced and killed :—

I turn from the spectacle sad and sick, to be sickened yet further by another spectacle. The Versaillist troops collected about the foot of the Rue St. Honoré, were enjoying the fine game of Communist hunting. The Parisians of civil life are caitiffs to the last drop of their thin, sour, white blood. But yesterday they had cried "Vive la Commune!" and submitted to be governed by this said Commune. To-day they rubbed their hands with livid currish joy to have it in their power to denounce a Communist and reveal his hiding place. Very eager at this work are the dear creatures of women. They know the rat holes into which the poor devils have got, and they guide to them with a fiendish glee which is a phase of the many-sided sex. *Voilà!* the braves of France returned to a triumph, after a shameful captivity! They have found him, the miserable! Yes; they drag him out from one of the purlieus which Haussmann had not time to sweep away, and a guard of six of them hem him round as they march him into the Rue St. Honoré. A tall, pale, hatless man, with something not ignoble in his carriage. His lower lip is trembling, but his brow is firm, and the eye of him has some pride and defiance in it. They yell—the crowd—"Shoot him; shoot him!"—the demon-women most clamourous, of course. An arm goes into the air; there are on it the stripes of a non-commissioned officer, and there is a stick in the fist. The stick falls on the head of the pale man in black, ha! the infection has caught; men club their rifles, and bring them down on that head, or clash them into splinters in their lust for murder. He is down; he is up again; he is down again; the thuds of the gun-stocks on him sounding just as the sound when a man beats a cushion with a stick. A certain British impulse, stronger than consideration for self, prompts me to run forward. But it is useless. They are firing into the flaccid carcase now, thronging about it like blow-flies on a piece of meat. His brains spurt on my boot and plash into the gutter, whither the carrion is bodily chucked, presently to be trodden on and rolled on by the feet of multitudes and wheels of gun carriages. Womanhood, then, is not quite dead in that band of Bedlamites who had clamoured "Shoot him." Here is one in hysterics; another, with wan, scared face, draws out of the press an embryo Bedlamite, her offspring, as let us hope, goes home. But surely all manhood is dead in the soldiery of France to do a deed like this. An officer—one with a dull throat and the eyes of Algiers—stood by and looked on at the sport, picking a cigar meanwhile. *Perhaps criminals* surely was he if there is such a word as discipline in the French ranks; if there is not, and I question whether there be, he might have been pitied if he had not smiled his smug-faced approval.

The merry game goes on. Denouncing becomes fashionable; and denouncing is followed in the French natural sequence by praising. Fough! Let us get away from the truculent cowards and the bloody gutters, and the yelling women, and the Algerian-eyed officers. Here is the Place Vendôme, held, as I learn on credible authority, by twenty-five Communists and a woman against all that Versailles found it in its heart to do, for hours. In the shattered Central Place Versaillist sentries are stalking about the ruins of the column. They have accumulated, too, some forces in the rat-trap. There is one corpse in the gutter buffeted and besmirched—the corpse, as I learn, of the Communist captain of a barricade, who held it for half an hour singlehanded against the braves of France, and then shot himself. The braves have, seemingly, made sure of him by shooting him and the clay, which was once a man over and over again. And in the Place is another corpse, that of the Hecate who fought on the Rue de la Paix barricade with such persistence and fury. They might have shot her; yes, when a woman takes to war, she forgets her immunities; but they might at least have pulled her scanty rags over the bare limbs that outrage decency, if the word be not an exotic in Paris.

THE PRISONERS OF THE COMMUNE.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on May 24th, says :—

"As I ride up the broad slope of the avenue between Viroflay and Versailles, I pass a very sorrowful and dejected company. In file after file of six each, march the prisoners of the Commune—there are over 2,000 of them together—patiently, and it seems to me with some consciousness of pride they march, linked closely arm in arm. Among them are many women, some of them the fierce barricade Hecates, others mere girls, soft and timid, who are here seemingly because a parent is here too. All are bareheaded and foul with dust, many powder-stained too, and the burning sun beats down on bald foreheads. Not the sun alone beats down, but the flats of sabres wielded by the dashing Chasseurs d'Afrique, who are the escort of these unfortunates. Their experiences might have taught them decency to the captives. No sabre-blades had descended on their pates in that long dreary march from Sedan to their German captivity; they were the prisoners of soldiers. But they are prisoners now no longer, as they caper on their wiry Arab stallions, and in their pride of cheap victory, they belabour unmercifully the miserables of the Commune. In front are three or four hundred prisoners, lashed together with ropes, and among these are not a few men in red breeches, deserters taken red-handed. I marvel that they are here at all, and not in the streets of Paris."

THE RECEPTION OF THE VERSAILLES TROOPS IN PARIS.

THE scene is intensely dramatic. A Versaillaise has got a ladder, and is mounting the statue of Apollo on the front elevation of the New Opera-house. He tears down the drapeau rouge just as the Versailles troops stream out of the Chaussée d'Antin across the Boulevard Haussmann, and down the Rue Meyerbeer, and the continuation of the Chaussée d'Antin. The people rushed from their houses with bottles of wine; money was showered into the streets, the women fell on the necks of the sweaty dusty men in red breeches, and hugged them amid shouts of "Vive la Ligne." The soldiers fraternised warmly; drank and pressed forward. Their discipline was admirable. They formed in companies behind the next barricade, and obeyed the officer at once, when he called them from conviviality. And now there was time to look about at the damage done to the neighbourhood. One end of the Boulevard Haussmann is very handsomely battered indeed, but the shells not being of large calibre, the damage is not very penetrating. Now the wave of Versaillists is over us for good, and the red breeches are across the Great Boulevard, and going at the Place Vendôme. Everybody seems wild with joy, and Communist cards of citizenship are being torn up wholesale. It is not "Citoyen" now under pain of suspicion; you may say Monsieur if you like.—*Daily News' Correspondent.*

STREET FIGHTING.

ONE thing is remarkable in this curious episode of fighting. There has been no attempt on the part of the National Guards to occupy the houses and fire from them at the advancing Versaillists. They have been content to utilise barricades and such cover as the streets casually afforded. The Versaillists, on the other hand, are said to occupy the houses and fire freely from them; as to the truth of this I know not of my own knowledge, but I do know that they expose themselves very little indeed; and that, except in a few instances, they have done nothing in the way of hand-to-hand fighting.

They were Versaillists that I saw on the parapet of the New Opera. There is a cheer; the people rush out into the fire and clap their hands. The tricolour is waving on the hither end of the Opera-house. I saw the man stick it up. The red flag waves still at the other end. A ladder is needed to remove it. Ha! you are a good plucky one, if all the rest were cowards. You deserve to give the army a good name. A little grig of a fellow in red breeches, he is one of the old French linesman breed. He scuttles forward to the corner of the Rue Halévy in the Boulevard Haussmann, takes up his post behind a tree, and fires along the Boulevard Haussmann towards the Rue Taitbout. When is a Frenchman not dramatic? He fires with an air; he loads with an air; he fires again with a flourish, and is greeted with cheering and clapping of hands. Then he beckons us back dramatically, for he meditates firing up the Rue Lafayette, but changes his mind and blazes away again up Haussmann. Then he turns and waves on his fellows as if he were on the boards of a theatre, the Federal bullets cutting the bark and leaves all around him. He is down. The woman and I dart out from our corner and carry him in. He is dead, with a bullet through the forehead.—*Daily News.*

THE STRUGGLE AND CONFLAGRATION IN PARIS.

TELEGRAPHING on Thursday night, 25th May, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Versailles says—

"The Louvre still is burning. All the great edifices on the south side of the Seine near the Tuileries are in flames. The fire has caught hold of the Rue de Rivoli, and travels with furious rapidity, and the primitive expedient of passing pails from man to man is the only means the people have of struggling against the conflagration. Dead men are lying in all the streets, and stiffened corpses are a common sight at every corner. Not only are they seen in the streets, but out of all the little shops near the barricades the people are dragging the dead bodies of the National Guards who, wounded in the indescribable fighting of yesterday, crept into some corner to die. Worse still than this, the fury of revenge is in full play. Guards who bid themselves in the houses at points whence their comrades were driven are brought out this morning and shot at sight in the streets. Just now I saw a handsome young fellow, dressed as a gentleman, lying with his hands tied and his brains blown out, in the Rue de l'Echelle, near the Tuileries. Instances of the same kind without number could be given; but the people stand looking at the burning city, and have no pity on those to whom the conflagration is due. Bombs whistle constantly over the heads of the crowds that throng the streets. Indeed, the slaughter of National Guards has, since Tuesday, been frightful. On that day the Versaillists commenced to kill all their prisoners. On this night the conflagrations began. The obstinate battle at the Tuileries compelled the Guards to leave it, and their commander, Bergeret, distributed barrels of petroleum and bottles of petroleum in all parts of the building. Thus all portions of the Tuileries were fired simultaneously and burned through the whole night; at daylight only the walls remained standing. The buildings on the Rue de Rivoli caught fire. The houses on the Rue Royale in front of the Madeleine were wetted with petroleum and fired. The Palace of the Legion of Honour, the Ministry of Finance, the Cour des Comptes were all burned in the same night, and the Luxembourg Palace blown up. On Wednesday morning the fury of the people threatened a new St. Bartholomew, and many men were killed who were known to sympathise with, even if they had not fought for, the Commune. The Versaillais had by that time pushed the insurrection to the Hôtel de Ville and the neighbourhood of the Halles Centrales. There, as everywhere, the fighting was indescribably obstinate, and ended with the blowing up of the Hôtel de Ville by the insurgents. The Church St. Eustache was burned the same day, and on Wednesday nig' it was clear that the rebels had formed a plan to burn the whole city. At the moment I left the capital carts were going about to gather up the dead, the number of which is certainly beyond what has been estimated. In many barricades from ten to thirty men were killed. When taken on Wednesday morning, many women were killed, having been caught in throwing petroleum into the houses. Six National Guards dressed as *pompiers* threw petroleum on the fire instead of water; they were shot in the Place Royale. In fact there was no limit to the readiness to kill. Several members of the Commune and leaders of the Guard have been taken and shot right off."

PROSPECTS OF THE ARMY BILL.

(*Globe*, May 26.)

A VERY remarkable change must have come over the spirit of the Ministerial dream concerning the Army Bill. On Colonel Anson's amendment to compel the immediate payment of regulation prices, the Ministerial majority was only 19, although, as Lord Elcho pointed out, the actual number of members concerned in the division, either directly or by "pairs" was 552. But this was only the beginning of troubles. When the House came to divide on the amendment moved by Sir W. Russell, to give officers the option of taking the regulation price within six months, or if they did not care to avail themselves of this arrangement, to give them a vested interest in the money retained by the Government, with a reversion, in case of death, in favour of their representatives, the Government majority was reduced to 16! So significant a hint could not be disregarded, and Mr. Gladstone himself moved to report progress. The bill, therefore, stands over until after the holidays, and unless in the interval Mr. Gladstone can find means to bring his measure more into harmony with the views of the House and the country, it will probably share the fate of so many other of the Ministerial projects, and be withdrawn for reconstruction. The House is now beginning to perceive the point upon which we have so frequently insisted, namely, that if purchase is to be abolished, the Government cannot, with any show of justice, destroy the market value of commissions without compensating their owners. The case is precisely that of a proposal to put an end to stock without paying off the holders. The original money deposited with the State has been spent long ago, but the Treasury acknowledges the claim to repayment. If it be denied that this is the fact in regard to the money value of commissions, we reply that the sanction of sales of commissions up to this point is in itself a legal acknowledgment of the existing value. Moreover, the Government actually proposes to compensate the retiring officer, although it is not logical enough to hand over the money value of his claim, in case of death, to his representatives. There is no respectable hypothesis upon which the present scheme for the extinguishment of purchase can be defended or even explained. It either does not go far enough or it concedes too much. It says to the officers, "We admit your claim to compensation, but we will only pay it if you retire." The position is wholly untenable, either the claim is equitable or it is not. If it is, then purchase cannot be abolished except upon conditions which provide for the full compensation of all interests; and the question, of course, arises whether the benefits of abolition are likely to recoup the country for the sacrifice involved in its accomplishment. Upon this simple point, which has been so laboriously confused and disguised, the opinion of the House is manifestly coming to be clearer and more in accord with that of the pa...e. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell will do well to utilise the recess for an ample reconsideration of their project and its probable fortunes.

THE INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PROCEEDINGS OF TUESDAY, MAY 23.

THE Committee resumed its inquiry on May 23, Mr. A. S. Ayrton in the chair.

MR. SOLOMON COOPER was called and examined on the subject of opium cultivation in China. He said he had been in China twelve years, and had travelled in it from east to west. He could not speak from his own knowledge that the cultivation of opium was increasing, but from inquiries he made of the French missionaries, he was told that thirty years ago, when they first went to China, the growth of opium was unknown in the province of Szchuan, but now it was grown there extensively, rather under the ban of the officials, but still allowed, and that in Yunnan it was grown in larger quantities. There was no special tax upon it, but the cultivators were permitted to grow it on paying a secret fee to the officials. Opium was also grown in many provinces of China by the natives for their own consumption; not for trade, except at Yunnan. Indian opium never went to the west of China; they would not smoke it there, on account of its being too strong for them. Its use was solely confined to those provinces which were reached by our open ports on the east coast. He endeavoured to effect a passage from China to India, and went to Thibet, but he did not discover that any opium was grown there. The Chinese only smoked opium; they never ate it. The consumption of opium was becomingly alarmingly prevalent in East China and in West China also. If a person smoked a pipe of opium once or twice a week it had very little effect, but if he smoked a pipe or two a day for three or four days successively it would affect him so seriously, that before he could raise his energies to go to work he would have to smoke one or two pipes. The consumption of a regular smoker would be from three-quarters of an ounce to an ounce a day, but a great smoker would consume an ounce and a-half or more. They would begin to smoke at eight in the evening, and go on till three or four in the morning. Amongst the lowest orders of the people, women, and boys and girls from the age of eleven, smoked opium. They would spend money for opium even if they went without food. He employed several coolies when he was in China, and each coolie used to smoke every evening an amount of opium which cost him 150 cash. 1,000 cash was equal to one tael, the value of which was 6s. 8d.; so that the opium would cost each coolie about a shilling, and his wages were 250 cash a day. When a coolie had his opium regularly he would perform a prodigious of work; but if he missed for one day he would be in his bed listless and unable to speak. His coolies carried him on an average twenty miles a day. He never saw a gray-headed coolie. The Indian drug would always find a good market in China on account of its superior quality. It required fewer pipes to produce the same effect than the native drug did. He should say that in Canton the native drug was mixed with Indian. The grandfather of the present Emperor slew his youngest son when he discovered that he was addicted to opium smoking, and issued edicts against the cultivation of the poppy. In China the cultivation of opium interfered seriously with the growth of food. He thought the effect of opium smoking in China was worse than that of drinking intoxicating liquors in England. If a man could get his supply of opium regularly he would live on, but if he could not get it he died. When he used to start on his journey in the morning, before the watch went round, it was a common thing to see men lying dead on the road simply from the want of opium. Opium smoking led to crime in this way, that in order to get opium men would do anything, even sell their children. The Chinese Government levied an import duty on the opium, and he did not think they cared much about the traffic so long as they got the money. The Taepings, he had heard, set their faces against opium, as did also the Mahommedans in Yunnan. The Chinese were also heavy drinkers. It would be impossible to put down opium smoking in China; if they did, they would destroy one-third of the whole population. If the importation of the drug were stopped it would be a frightful calamity; he should say that one-third of the population would die. In a report of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce it was stated that for the last five or six years the poppy had been grown more openly, and was conspicuous in the fields; that quite accorded with his observation. The authorities winked at it, simply because so large a proportion of the people smoked opium that they could not prevent it. He did not think the habit had sprung up within the last thirty years. He believed it had existed on the eastern coast of China for a couple of centuries. The tribes bordering the northern part of Burmah and Assam had cultivated opium for generations. He did not think we had anything to fear from the competition of the Chinese cultivators provided we furnished the eastern Chinese with the Indian drug at a moderate price, and even at present prices we need not fear the competition of the Chinese for several years to come. If we wished to put down competition we must reduce the price of the Indian drug. On the whole he thought if the Indian opium revenue failed it would be from bad management. He thought the consumption was sure to increase.

SIR BARTLE FRERE was recalled and examined on the subject of the customs revenue. He stated that up to 1846 there were considerable variations in the practice in the different presidencies. About that time, in consequence of the report of the committee of the House of Commons on cotton cultivation, an implied pledge was given by the committee that several customs reforms should be carried out. These reforms comprised, first, the abolition of export duties, except that on indigo; secondly, the abolition of port to port duties; and thirdly, the abolition of the double duty on foreign bottoms. Both the latter reforms were carried out a couple of years afterwards. Sir Bartle then referred to a lengthy correspondence which commenced in 1857 between Lord Canning and Lord Stanley on propositions to relinquish the maturfa duty in Madras, with a view to raise the sixth duty in Bengal, and raise the duty on manufactured and unmanufactured goods, to exempt a great number of small articles which produced a very trifling amount to the revenue, to abolish the export duties, and to augment the import duties. He also referred to the subsequent proceedings of the Indian Government, and the appointment of committees to revise the tariff valuation. In 1870 an Act was passed which fixed the duties generally. The import duties were 7½ per cent. on manufactured goods and raw material, 3½ per cent. on twist, 5 per cent. on piece goods, 1 per cent. on iron, and 10 per cent. on tobacco; and the export duties were 3 rs. a maund on indigo, 2 as. a maund on grain, 4 per cent. on lac, and 3 per cent. on oil seeds, cotton goods, hides, and spirits. Since then the present customs duties had been fixed by Act XIII. and XIV. of 1871, which had only just been received, which reduced the duties, but not to any great extent. In 1856-7 the revenue from customs, exclusive of salt, was £1,197,397; in 1859-60, £3,203,515; and in 1869-70, £2,429,185. In the latter year the expenses were £181,456, leaving a net income of £2,347,721. The duties were almost as low as was consistent with the hope of getting any considerable revenue out of them. The present Government of India was fully alive to the necessity of carrying out such reforms as had been suggested—the exempting of articles which yielded but little revenue—but their hands were tied by financial difficulties. It was desirable to abolish the export duties, which might be done with very little loss. There would be no difficulty in bringing the import duties back to the amount they formerly realised, but from the circumstance that on that point the interests of England and of India were at seeming variance. No doubt a considerable increase of revenue might be realised by increasing the import duty upon piece goods and yarns, but the direct result would be to diminish the consumption of English goods and to stimulate the production of native goods; and it was for the benefit of the poorer classes of India that they should get their clothing at the cheapest rate. Some set-off against the loss incurred by the abolition of export duties might be found in a system of stamp duties. The trade in saltpetre was entirely strangled by the export duty, and the indigo trade was in danger from the same cause. The poorest native of India paid occasionally import duty on his clothing and upon a few articles of luxury in the shape of spices, sugar, and beads. There were still considerable districts in India where most of the cotton cloth was of native manufacture, but generally the English manufactured cotton was driving out the native; but of late years there had been a considerable increase of power-loom production in India itself.

The examination then turned on the subject of opium. With reference to Malwa opium, the witness to Holkar, the ruler of that country, could only levy the difference between our duty and the extreme sum which the opium could afford to pay, and that was exactly what he did do. The Government had clearly not done anything which might fairly be considered as unfair or harsh to Holkar. We have the sea-board, and if the were to put on a heavier duty than the article would bear, practically speaking no opium would come.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK was next called. He stated that he is Her Majesty's Minister in China, and that he has resided in that country for a quarter of a century. Within the last year or two his attention had been called by the merchants engaged in the opium trade to the cultivation of the poppy in China, and in consequence he took pains to get all the information he could on that subject. He was informed by the merchants that the trade of the three or four preceding years had been a losing trade, and that the progressive increase in the consumption of opium had been stopped, and they were of opinion that some cause was interfering with the consumption of the drug. In January 1869 one of the censors—an important body in China, whose function it was to call attention to what was wrong on the part of any of the authorities, from the Emperor down to the lowest official—presented a memorial to the Emperor, requesting the cultivation of the poppy to be stopped. In consequence, an edict appeared in the *Pekin Gazette* of June 29, referring to this memorial and to the former edict, prohibiting the cultivation of opium entirely. In February he sent a despatch to Lord Stanley on the subject, a copy of which was sent to the India Office and also to Calcutta. [Sir Rutherford read extracts from the despatch in question and its enclosures, to the effect that the cultivating was spreading in various provinces, almost all over China, and that in some it was taking the place of the natural products of the country. He also read a despatch of May 20, referring to a confidential interview he had had with Yung Sang and other ministers on the subject of the opium traffic, in which they strongly urged on him to represent to his Government the propriety of forbidding the traffic. He also read an official note from the Foreign Board in China, urging Her Majesty's Government to prohibit the importation of opium as injurious to legitimate commerce.] Subsequently to this he discovered that one of the most distinguished of the Government officers had actually employed himself in the production of the poppy, and that he had memorialised the throne to grant licences and to prohibit the importation of foreign opium. That course was suggested by Lé, and by him carried out. In January in the following year he proceeded to Calcutta and placed this information before the Governor-General in Council. The substance of the information that he had to impart was that there was a large and increasing cultivation of the poppy in China, and that the Chinese Government, if they could not come to terms of arrangement with the British Government, would promote the cultivation of opium in China, so as to produce it at a cheaper rate than it could be sent at from India; that they would entirely shut out opium, and having done that they would be able to stamp out the cultivation in China.

The Committee then adjourned till June 6.

THE MASSACRE OF THE HOSTAGES.

A TELEGRAM to the *Manchester Guardian*, sent from St. Denis on Thursday, 25th May, says :—

"News has been brought here which is so horrible that it seems incredible, and I therefore send it under reserve. A messenger who has escaped from Paris, under very difficult circumstances, states that on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the hostages of the Commune in Mazas prison were executed, in squads of five at a time. The Archbishop of Paris and some forty priests and ten or twelve other hostages were thus murdered. The men who did the work presented the order of the Jury of Accusation, countersigned by the Central Committee. The chief gaoler refused to deliver up his prisoners to execution, but he was also killed and the keys taken by the soldiers of the Commune."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF MAY 27.

THE HEIGHT OF ECONOMY.—A "screw" of tobacco.

CHEAP OUT-OF-DOOR BREAKFAST.—A roll on the grass.

A WILLING MARTYR.

Scotch Carrier—"Eh, Bit that's strong whuskey! Bit u'll no spile the taste wi' water. U'll rather thole't!"

DERBY AND JOAN (WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.)

Morning. Epsom—great race.
Evening. Queen's theatre—Tom Taylor's new play.

CLASSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

"*Tot-aturus te saluto!*" exclaimed young **Flukes**, fresh from Oxford, as he was on the point at billiards of making a "pot" stroke.

A (VERY) "STRAIGHT SIP!"

William (the Jockey)—"Well, if you *must* know, I'm going to win with *this*—and ballot second!"
Ben (a Tout)—"Oh ah! I dessay! A couple o' precious screws! How about *budget?* Yah!!

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.

Energetic Constable—"Now, then! where are yer comin' to? What business have you out o' the rank?"
Coster—"O, but I ain't for the hopera to-night, sir. My missus receives at 'ome this evening, sir, and I'm rather late!"

A BOLD OFFER.

"It is affirmed (says the *Echo*) that a Parisian gentleman has offered 200,000 francs (£8,000) to any